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The United States on Wheels

The Automobile, Modifying Our Recreation, Education, Health, Homes and Government, Is an Important Factor in the New Deal

By Sarah Comstock

FROM a lemon-squeezer to a light-house lens, from a flat-iron to a robot air-pilot, the inventions of our age have piled up so fast that we take them pretty much for granted and ignore their meaning. But there is one that can't be slighted: "It is probable that no invention of such far-reaching importance was ever diffused with such rapidity or so quickly exerted influences that ramified through the national culture, transforming even habits of thought and language."

That's what the Hoover Research Committee on Social Trends has to say about the motor-vehicle; and of all these influences which it has exerted in its high-speed course, none is more significant than its transformation of our home life. In 1895, four passenger-cars were registered in the United States; in 1932 there were 20,903,422. The past thirty-eight years, especially the last fifteen, have written the swiftest, biggest chapter of progress in all the history of the American home. And now, under the New Deal, the automobile promises to be one of the great factors in the recovery of the country.

Courtesy of the Long Island State Park Commission

THE AUTOMOBILE CARRIES TENS OF THOUSANDS TO RECREATION

A part of the parking fields at Jones Beach State Park, Long Island

The automobile has shot every sort of knowledge like a spray, carrying modern customs to the most remote small town and farm dweller. The spread of home economics has wrought miracles for the housewife. She has learned to screen her home against the villainy of mosquito and fly. She has seen the vacuum-cleaner belonging to Mrs. Green, in the next county, and she refuses to go on brooming it. She has abandoned her Mother Hubbard, that one-time uniform of the farm woman, and she now makes or buys a new frock, in the silhouette of 1933. She has banished the old-established indigestibles—the seven-times-weekly salt pork as *pièce de résistance*, the pie as a breakfast delight, and has substituted the juicy roast and light muffins. All this largely because the family car took her about, carried her into towns where she could see what other housewives had and did; or because other cars brought people to *her*, friends from a distance, or tourists, who told her of new devices. With her sudden mobility, her level of sanitation, equipment, dress and food rose beyond belief.

Not only through this random scattering has improvement been carried, but through organized effort as well. The work of home-demonstration agents, sponsored by community, county, State and United States Bureau of Agriculture, gathering rural women and children at meetings, the country over, has been aided and abetted by the car. The National Automobile Chamber of Commerce estimates an approximate 4,100,000 passenger-cars on farms; what with these, and the motor-bus, nobody need stay at home from a meeting. On the other hand, agents drive out to remote homes, and make helpful suggestions: "Why not can your extra lettuce for winter? And a good wringer would save you that backache!" In 1930, county home-demonstration agents conducted 2,090 automobile tours with an attendance of 118,041 to show the results obtained in kitchen improvement, house-furnishing, garden, and farmstead beautification projects.

Home economists reckon electricity as the main factor in the modern housewife's relief from drudgery; to a great extent, travel has familiarized rural dwellers with its use. We have 705,075 farms served with electricity by central stations, to say nothing of private plants; in driving about, the farm woman saw her friends plugging in, and she went home to deliver her ultimatum. She demanded her own electric toaster, percolator, flat-iron, vacuum-cleaner, washing-machine and refrigerator. Thousands of these appliances are reducing her labor, while thousands of lights, fans and heaters are bringing her family comfort, and more thousands of radios are giving them instruction and entertainment — largely because "folks began to ride 'round."

The automobile has placed the products of the city market at the command of the rural dweller. Says Dr. Helen Judy Bond, Professor of Home Economics at Columbia University, "It has made a revolution in the home. For example—in our mothers' day, a housewife would start her sponge at night, take her nine loaves from the oven about three o'clock next afternoon, and during those eighteen hours they were never entirely off her mind. To-day one of the family drives into town and brings back the bread, or it may even be delivered at her very door."

Education has shot ahead with the aid of the motor-vehicle. The consolidated school of to-day is an established institution. The one-room, one-teacher school, where heroines of "The Virginian's" day imparted the three R's to yokel and broncho-buster, has passed

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into legend, while the private car and the motor-bus carry pupils from remote homes to an up-to-date building where many specialized instructors teach by modern methods. It may be less romantic than the old way, wherein the handsomest and brawniest pupil always wooed and won "Teacher," but it's better for the I. Q. of the rising generation. According to *Bus Transportation's* report, 21,286 schools in 1932 used 63,438 buses which traveled over 641,618 miles of route and carried daily 2,131,699 children at a cost of $48,759,730.

Spur to Education

Education, in its broadest sense, affecting adults as well as children, city people as well as rural, has advanced immeasurably through the swift growth of transportation. Travel to interesting places, contacts with intelligent persons, attendance at concerts, lectures, plays, art exhibitions, political meetings have been made possible by this new mobility. Everybody discusses everything, knows what it's all about, whether the topic be politics, Einstein, repeal, the latest Japanese drive, or the campaign against kidnaping.

Even the stay-at-homes have waked up to find themselves in a new world, a world brought to them by the tourists. Thousands of these have become "roadside operators," cashing in on everything they possessed from the best bedroom and a rocking chair before the fire to Aunt Ellen's fried pies and Jimmy's fishworms.

It began in a casual way—a sign was hung out, tourists stopped overnight and bought whatever they saw—fresh eggs, maple sugar, sea-shells, cherries, chickens, or rabbit pelts. The food was often poor and the mattresses frequently contained corn husks. Nevertheless, tourists stopped; more bedrooms were offered, more meals were served, a stand for candy and soft drinks was set up beside the road, a filling station in the yard.

Year by year the business grew. One small State alone, for instance—Vermont—reported approximately 800 rural and village homes opened to tourists in the summer of 1929. It went on growing, until now it steps forth, a full-fledged industry, already sponsored in several States by the Extension Service of the United States Department of Agriculture, and well on the way to a far wider improvement. New Hampshire and Vermont have done much; the West Virginia Mountain Home project is an outstanding accomplishment.

Washington and West Virginia University have cooperated with the farm women of that State to develop a chain of supervised homes where tourists may stop for information, lodging, meals and recreation, and be guaranteed good food, clean and properly furnished rooms, a modern bath, and thorough sanitation. In 1932 there were twenty-eight of these homes in twenty-three counties, with new ones added from time to time. The twenty-eight cared for more than 6,000 guests that season, one reporting a gross income of $433.75.

This new form of income means much to a family that never before budged from the old homestead, having divided its attention between the family Bible and the chest plaster. With one to several hundred extra dollars, the stay-at-homes themselves now travel and buy. Tourists have brought to them not only cash but ideas. They have chatted about books, have told how diabetes may be cured, and where a young musical genius can be trained. The stay-at-home wakes up; pretty soon his wife is being treated by a specialist, his gifted boy is at a conservatory of music, he is reading good books himself.

One of the main purposes of the West Virginia movement is to raise the standard of living in country communities. "Each home working under supervision serves as a demonstration for the entire community in home sanitation, food preparation, home beautification, and the development of culture, refinement and courtesy.

Not only has the motor-car brought city benefits to country folk, but vice versa. By "bringing the country nearer in time, it has caused an unprecedented development of outlying and suburban residential districts," says the Committee on Social Trends, and Dr. Bond comments, "The automobile is making it possible for us urban dwellers to go again to live in quiet spots where we can have neighbors and be neighbors, as in early days, and where our children may know those fine relationships of intimate living which once counted as our most valued possession."

Taking the Family Outdoors

Most spectacular of all its influences is the development of outdoor life. It carries tens of thousands touring, camping, picnicking, hunting, fishing, sailing, hiking, mountain climbing, golfing and outdoorsing in every conceivable way. The large-scale production of moderate-priced cars put them within reach of the millions, until 1929 saw 45,000,000 vacationing on motor tours in the United States, by the estimate of the A. A. A. Hard times have reduced that figure a bit, but the merry whirl still goes on at an incredible rate, causing our total bill for pleasure travel to exceed that of any other type of leisure-time activity. Just before the crash, the pleasure uses of the automobile were costing 5 per cent. of the national income.

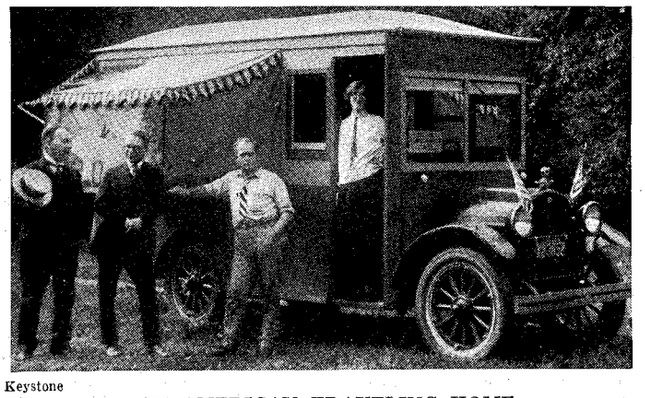
The effect of all this upon the well-being of city families is obvious and incalculable. Those that rarely played beyond their own front porch now pile the children into the sedan, swing the baby in his automobile hammock, and set off for park, playground, beach or mountains. The expense of recreation has greatly increased with extended travel; but no one could doubt the worth of the investment, with energy and health as dividends.

Public-Health Work

So much for the car's part in preventing sickness; but it doesn't stop at prevention. When sickness arrives, it carries the doctor and nurse over miles that were once impassable. Public-health work in remote regions has been able to grow in strides by means of this modern transportation. In the lonely mountain country of the South, on the far ranches of the Western plains, the automobile meets the stork; septic poisoning, blindness for want of the prophylactic are passing as the old-time confinement by some ignorant neighbor or by husband or half-grown child is giving way to the scientific care of birth. In every sort of illness relief is brought with speed. Dr. Thomas D. Wood, who, among his many activities in public health, is Chairman of the Joint Committee on Health Problems in Education of the National Education Association and the American Medical Association, calls attention to the fact that the automobile's service to the improved health status of the farmer comes through "economy of time and ease of transportation both going and coming." That is, the patient can nowadays drive to town to a physician or a hospital; or the physician or nurse can drive to the patient.

Prevention of disease and the home care of the sick are taught; there are meetings where these matters are discussed; there are visiting nurses who carry instruction into the home. The United States Public Health Service reported that the beginning of 1932 showed over sixteen million of our rural population having local-health service under the direction of whole-time health officers; the car plays a big rôle in work like that.

With an average of one car for every 4.63 of us, there is scarcely a phase of our home life untouched by it.



Keystone

AN AMERICAN TRAVELING HOME

R. P. Cole's "Hither and Thither," a complete auto, home and repair shop, at a tourist camp

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The Drive to Speed Buying and Lending

TWO great drives are going on at once. The consumer must spend all he can to keep money in circulation. The banker must stretch a point to lend to employers to put the money into circulation. On these two commandments hang the success of the recovery drive—"Buy now," "Lend now."

Such is a fair interpretation of the present purpose of President Roosevelt and his helpers.

Next week General Johnson formally opens his nationwide campaign "to try to convince the people of the need to buy freely and to begin at once—not as a patriotic duty but as a prudent use of money."

The NRA chief has called attention to our "enormous latent buying power"—

"Alongside of it is an even more enormous latent demand for things. Our clothes are shabby, our automobiles rattle, our houses are unpainted and unrepaired. We need nearly everything, and for four years we have been buying the very starvation minimum."

With the critical stage of the whole NRA movement approaching, the New York *Times* is one of many papers which realizes that "consumer support must be enlisted on a huge scale to provide the base for the wage and production structure which is being built up." The consumer, in the words of the New Haven *Journal Courier*, "now has his special contribution to make to the great thrust back to plenty."

The nub of the situation, as General Johnson and his staff see it, is, in the words of the New York *Evening Post*, "whether the NRA can boost mass purchasing power fast enough in the next few weeks so that retailers can pass along the torrent of goods poured from mill and factory during the past hectic months."

Already the increase in the volume of retail sales in August reflects "the broadness of the sweep with which retail distribution has been advancing under the stimulus of the NRA activities," according to Dun and Bradstreet.

The Need for Lending

But will this be enough?

It is obvious that Washington authorities feel that the final push must come from the banks. The banks, alone or with Government aid, must finance industry during this period of advancing costs until increased purchasing power is reflected in profits.

And so we have the tremendous drive for credit expansion. In August, the Federal Reserve did its part by speeding up what is called its policy of "open market" purchases of Government bonds. After weeks of buying at the weekly rate of $10,000,000, purchases of $35,000,000 were reached in one week. This means that the Federal Reserve system has pumped more than a billion dollars of money into the banks in the last year and a half, and according to the law it can put in another two billions.

This is expected to do two things, to drive down the yield on Government bonds so as to make business loans attractive, and to stuff the banks with so much money that they feel bound to lend it out to industry.

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HE'S HOLDING UP THE PICNIC

—Hanny in the Philadelphia *Inquirer*

But it would seem that the Federal Reserve has given the banks money to lend without giving them the lending impulse. Banks do not want to lend to shaky customers and the new Securities Act is holding up the flotation of industrial bond issues.

Bankers Urged to Help

In the meantime, General Johnson has urged the banks, the R. F. C., and the Federal Reserve to liberalize credits.

President Roosevelt sent a message to the American Bankers Association convention in Chicago—"we rely on your organization for its cooperation in furthering free flow of credit."

Jesse H. Jones, Chairman of the R. F. C., spoke bluntly to the assembled bankers:

"Probably the greatest obstacle in the NRA program would be the failure of banks to extend available credit—credit for every unit in our economic structure—the average man, the butcher, the baker, the candlestick maker.

"The Blue Eagle should be on the vault door as well as in the bank window."

Just as frankly Eugene R. Black, head of the Federal Reserve Board, told the bankers: "We are trying to force money to seek investment."

While supporting the drive for liberalization of credits, our newspapers recognize that there is another side to it.

After all, says *Barron's Weekly*, a bank's first duty is to its depositors and "bank credit must not be compelled to serve as the handmaiden of our untested scheme of managed recovery."

At the bankers' convention the Association's Economic Policy Commission said: "Even in these times each loan should be considered on its merits, and only granted when the credit of the borrower justifies it." "Undue liberalization of credit would be a very unwise move," in the opinion of the Association's retiring President, Francis H. Sisson.

How to Break the Impasse

Thus there is an impasse between Administration leaders calling for more liberal lending and bankers who say "they can't base their lending policies on the promise of increased business where the orders aren't actually on the books." And this impasse, continues Howard Wood on the financial page of the Chicago *Tribune*, can be broken in one of two ways:

"First, if the NRA plan results in the definite assurance of improved profits for business concerns, more of them will qualify for loans under existing bank-lending policies.

"Second, the Administration has various powers over the banks, the exercise of which might bring such pressure on the banks that they would be forced to liberalize their lending. If pressure is resorted to, however, the Government would have to be prepared to pour 'asset' money into the banks in the event the scheme failed to work."

For the Administration publicly to call on the banks to ease up is a paradox, writes David Lawrence for the Consolidated Press:

"During the same time such pleas were being made, dozens of bank examiners would be criticizing loans made to help business tide over the period of the NRA drive. The bank examiners would say that loans for capital purposes were unwarranted.

"The nation's credit system has not yet been adapted to the peculiar needs of the transition being developed by the NRA codes."

And so come suggestions that the R. F. C. establish some kind of special system of loan companies to provide small business with necessary capital funds. They would lend on assets not liquid enough for the commercial banks, and the R. F. C. would in turn loan cash to the new organizations on these assets.

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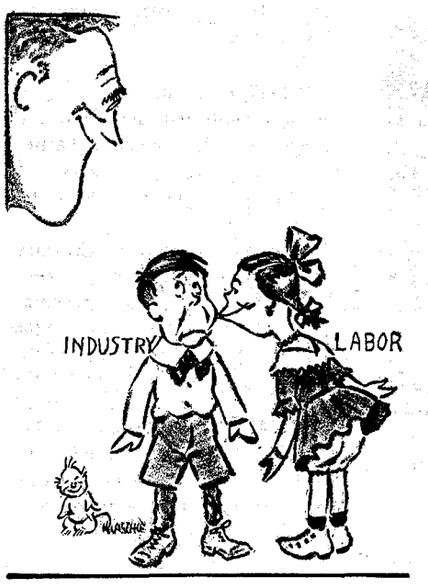
NRA's Baffling Labor Problem

LABOR DAY came and went, with much oratory, but with all of the NRA's labor difficulties coming to a head. Dudley Cates had just resigned, at odds with General Hugh Johnson over labor policies. Henry Ford was balking at NRA membership, with the open shop apparently one obstacle. Coal operators and union leaders, brought together after an infinite amount of patient negotiation, suddenly split over the old question of union recognition.

Liberals were congratulating the Government on the way it was "building a labor movement in America." On the other hand conservative business leaders found in the automobile code a definite check to the unionization campaign of the American Federation of Labor.



"AW, GEE WHIZ, PA!"
—Plaschke in the Louisville *Times*

General Johnson has been compelled again and again to take his stand on the letter of the law, which calls for collective bargaining and no interference with the worker's right to join any organization. The words "open shop" and "closed shop," we are told, mean nothing to the NRA.

The Voice of Labor

But who shall represent the worker in the process of collective bargaining? As a rule, each individual code has stood by itself. In the case of a highly unionized industry, existing unions have been accepted as representatives of workers. In the case of the non-union automobile industry, for instance, a definite statement in favor of the open shop was thrown out of the code. But a substitute declaration affirmed the employer's right to "hire and fire" on the basis of individual merit.

This was promptly attacked by President Green of the American Federation of Labor. It was the one conspicuous apparent defeat for labor during the code making.

President Henry I. Harriman of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, says that such a declaration for the "merit system" might well be allowed in all industrial codes. This brought from General Johnson the prompt rejoinder that while special circumstances brought about this "clarifying" clause in the automobile code, it had led to altogether too much misconstruction, so—"I am not going to allow that language to go into any more codes."

The Famous Section

Since these controversies center about the famous Section VII of the Recovery Act —which may soon become as famous as Article X of the League Covenant—it may be useful to quote that section here:

"Employes shall have the right to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing, and shall be free from the interference, restraint, or coercion of employers of labor, or their agents, in the designation of such representatives or self-organization or in other concerted activities for the purpose of collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection; (2) no employes and no one seeking employment shall be required as a condition of employment to join any company union or to refrain from joining, organizing, or assisting a labor organization of his own choosing; and (3) employers shall comply with the maximum hours of labor, minimum rates of pay, and other conditions of employment approved or prescribed by the President."

The cause of the delay over the soft-coal code was the statement by an operator's lawyer that contracts being made under this code, preliminary to the final presidential approval of the code, involved recognition of the United Mine Workers of America even in previously non-union fields, and that this involved a closed shop compact illegal under the Recovery Act.

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Dudley Cates

Resignation of Cates

Dudley Cates, an old friend of General Johnson, resigned as Assistant Administrator for Industry, and the subsequent correspondence revealed fundamental differences of opinion. Mr. Cates found the existing types of both trades unions and employers' associations inconsistent with the spirit of the NRA. He would balance against the trade associations a "vertical union" covering the entire industry, free of domination or control "either by employers or outside labor leaders." Theoretically, General Johnson likes the Cates idea, but holds it to be the function of the NRA "to lend itself to no theory but to execute the law."

In another statement, Mr. Cates says the American Federation of Labor is embarked on a campaign of forced unionization in connection with the NRA which will lead "to strikes, violence, and maybe civil war." Then comes the flat assertion: "Their program ought to be stopped, and I have done my best at every turn to stop it."

The loss of Mr. Cates is deplored by the New York *Herald Tribune*, which fears the dictation of the American Federation of Labor. But the Philadelphia *Record* thinks that the NRA will profit, since Mr. Cates "has been out of sympathy with the real purposes of the NRA since the start."

Such resignations seem to Mark Sullivan of the New York *Herald Tribune*, to be signs of a fundamental cleavage of the NRA.

"As against General Johnson, who would like to walk the tight-rope of strictly even handed interpretation, there is a group which regards NRA as a permanent charter for labor, giving it a much higher status than it has ever had before."

NRA and the Constitution

NRA has won another court test—and out of the manner of the victory something of a controversy promises to arise. Does the national emergency take precedence over the Constitution? Is there any essential conflict between the Roosevelt recovery program and the fundamental law of the land?

The Economy Dairy Company of Norman Park, Illinois, and Milton R. Beck of Stickney, Illinois, asked a temporary injunction restraining Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace from enforcing the Chicago Milkshed Agreement. Challenging the constitutionality of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, these dealers, who had been selling milk at 6½ cents a quart, objected to the 10 cent price established in the agreement.

Upholding the constitutionality of the act in question, Justice Daniel W. O'Donoghue of the District of Columbia Supreme Court, said in part—

"The court finds that a national emergency exists and that the welfare of the people and the very existence of the Government itself are in peril.

"The day has passed when absolute vested rights in contract or property are to be regarded as sacrosanct or above the law."

An appeal is to be taken.

In rendering this verdict, Justice O'Donoghue, it seems to many, follows the reasoning of the "hot oil" case verdict, discussed in our issue of September 2. In this case the District Supreme Court held that "all laws, including the Constitution, should be read in emergencies in the light of the law of necessity."

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Testing Our Intervention Policy in Cuba

THE major test of the whole "hands off" policy in Latin-American affairs has been precipitated by the revolution in Cuba. In December, when summer comes to Paraguay, representatives of the nations of Central and South America will gather in Montevideo for the Seventh Pan-American Conference, to discuss with delegates from Washington the possibilities of new treaties of amity and bilateral economic pacts with the United States. Experts assure us that discussion of intervention by the United States Government can not be avoided. This country's action in Nicaragua, they recall, threw the Pan-American Conference, held in Havana in 1928, into hopeless discord.

Significant was the action of President Roosevelt in calling diplomatic representatives of the Latin-American nations to the White House to place before them the policy of the United States in the Cuban crisis, in which he asserted that the American Government had no desire to intervene in Cuba and was seeking every means to avoid intervention. This conference was held the day following the fall of Cuba's Provisional President de Cespedes, and the assumption of power by the revolutionary Junta, or committee of five.

In a manifesto addressed on September 5 to the Cuban people, the executive committee of five asserted its intention to finish the revolution for "modern democracy" on "pure principles of modern democracy." The Junta's announced program includes:

(1) Economic reconstruction and political reorganization on the basis of a new constituent assembly.

(2) Removal and punishment of civil and military delinquents of the former régime.

(3) Strict respect for debts and obligations of the Republic.

(4) Formation of courts adequate to fulfil responsibilities.

(5) Reorganization of national services and activities; and

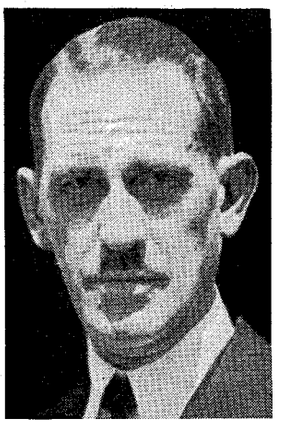
(6) Promulgation of all measures for the "creation of a new Cuba, built on the unshakable foundation of right and the most modern conception of democracy."

In conclusion, the manifesto states: "This new government shall guarantee the stability of the Republic which shall be developed within the scope of existing treaties, confident that Cuba will be respected in international affairs as a new and sovereign nation."

Pan-American Hopes

The President's policy has been consistent with his plan to translate sentimental and often non-existent bonds of Pan-Americanism into an inter-American economic union. Cuba presents a special case, insisted the President; and the Administration's policy in meeting the complex, embarrassing problems of Cuba's political convulsions should not be interpreted as any keynote of his Latin-American policies.

But afternoon papers in Buenos Aires—and possibly in other countries of South America—emblazoned in black streamers across their front pages the ominous news that the United States was dispatching to Cuba warships and marines. This was interpreted as the invocation of the Platt Amendment. According to this much-disputed amendment as embodied in the Permanent Treaty with Cuba in 1903, the United States is accorded the right to intervene in Cuba for "the maintenance of a government adequate for the protection of life, property, and individual liberty."



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Sergio Carbo Ramon Grau San Martin

LEADERS IN CUBA'S COUP D'ETAT

Going Off "Half-Cocked"?

Not only Latin-America at large, but Europe as well, and even certain sections of the American press, have scrutinized with critical eyes the efforts of the President and Secretary Hull to find the solution of this dilemma—to take action consistent with noble words. "To proclaim that intervention will be used only as a last resort," grimly notes the New York *Herald Tribune*, "while the chief of naval operations is publicly concentrating fleets . . . is not intelligent action and is certainly disastrous policy. . . . The appearance is that of an Administration going off half-cocked in all directions. It was that sort of snap judgment that took the *Maine* to Havana in 1898—a much less jingoistic performance, incidentally. Even more, it was this sudden 'policy of action' without really acting which carried Woodrow Wilson into the intervention at Vera Cruz—an episode which Mr. Roosevelt's Democratic predecessor, no less than the nation, was bitterly to regret."

Meanwhile, the British press is rehearsing the history of American intervention under the Platt Amendment. Previous to the present crisis, the Manchester *Guardian* estimates, the United States has intervened on four occasions, "virtually controlling the affairs of the country over many years."

In 1906, following a disputed election, Secretary of State W. H. Taft was sent with a battle-ship to arrange a settlement. War ring factions refused to cooperate. Mr. Taft had to proclaim himself Provisional Governor. This position was occupied by an American until January, 1909.

In 1912, following a Negro revolt in the eastern part of Cuba, two American battle-ships were ordered to Havana, and a force of marines landed.

In 1917, civil war broke out following a contested election to the Presidency. An American battleship anchored in the harbor of Santiago, and marines occupied the town.

In 1920, Gen. E. H. Crowder was sent on a battle-ship as President Wilson's personal representative "to confer with the President of Cuba with respect to the political and financial condition." He remained as adviser and virtual controller until 1923, when he became the first Ambassador to Cuba. In 1931, however, a bitter revolt resulted in no intervention.

Cuba's Unseen Dictator

Deep below the seething surface of present events, changing with almost lightning-like rapidity from day to day, and demanding all that Washington diplomacy possesses of tact, discretion, and firmness, and inestimably more powerful in determining the whole future of Cuba, remains the unseen dictator of her destinies. Thi dictator, writes an expert on the subject in the London *Economist*, is Sugar. Not until order is brought out of the present chaos of the world sugar situation, he insists, can stability and peace come to Cuba. "While Cuban production has been cut down to 77 per cent. of last year's figure, and only 46 per cent. of the annual average for 1930-31, the total American production stands at 88 and 74 per cent, respectively. In the sector of production for the United States market, Cuba's production has been butchered to make an American holiday."

The discontent which has flamed into a conflagration that threatens the whole future of Latin-American amity, according to this observer, is a clear-cut case of economic determinism. Cuba's revolution springs out of the impact of the world depression upon a country dependent for its existence upon the export of one primary product. The end is not yet in sight. Intervention or non-intervention, Platt Amendment or none, stability can come only through "effective international cooperation" in solving the sugar problem, asserts this expert.

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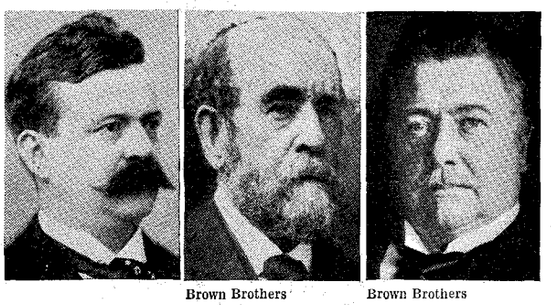
Tammany at Bay While the Nation Looks On

HISTORY is staging one of its most popular dramas with modern variations. The curtain is up on a political battle-front. Oratorical artillery booms here and there along the line. Verbal machine-guns rattle, and the whole country enjoys once more the spectacle of New York in a battle royal over an allied attempt to carry the Tammany stronghold.

The opening skirmishes seem to promise a studied boldness of attack, directed by intellectual strategy; also a stubborn defense fortified by long experience and deep political sagacity.

Such spectacles in the past have always given the country a first-class entertainment, whether they have ended with Tammany being toppled from its throne, or, like the ride in the limerick, "with the Lady inside, and a smile on the face of the Tiger."



Brown Brothers Brown Brothers

R. A. Van Wyck Henry George Seth Low

THREE CANDIDATES IN A TRAGIC CAMPAIGN

One of the hottest of New York mayoral campaigns, within the memory of thousands of citizens who will vote on November 7, came in the early nineties, when the city consisted of Manhattan Island and a small southern fringe of the Bronx. That smaller New York was buzzing over the revelations of the famous Lexow investigation, one result of which was the election in 1894 of a Fusion Mayor, William L. Strong, within whose three-year term the Greater City was consolidated and its Charter adopted.

The Campaign of 1897

In 1897 came the still more exciting campaign—perhaps the most moving and tragic of all, in its human values—by which Tammany, facing a much divided enemy, was returned to power, a few days after the sudden death of Henry George, who was one of the four candidates.

The stupendous emotions aroused by the Henry George tragedy ask for more than a passing mention, but first it is worth while to note a few resemblances and differences between the situation of to-day and that of 1894.

The Lexow Committee revelations were packed with emotional dynamite, and there were no rival events at that time to divert attention from them. To-day, on the other hand, the public interest has been blown about by a hurricane of great happenings since the Hofstadter Committee, with Samuel Seabury for counsel, reached its most picturesque climax last year with the resignation of Mayor Walker under charges before the Governor. A Presidential campaign, a national party overturn, the trough of the depression, the killing of Prohibition, the New Deal in all its ramifications—these and much else have come between.

Fusion's Ammunition

But the Fusion campaign, with Major La Guardia as its spearhead, and Judge Seabury as its chief sponsor, purports to have other ammunition than that supplied by the Hofstadter inquiry.

The virtual bankruptcy of the city, the movement toward special drastic taxation without conspicuous checking of extravagance, the plight of the city's unemployed, the sinister intimations of an alliance between politics and racketeering, the attitude of President Roosevelt in declining to commit the White House to a favorable gesture toward Tammany in its present presumably tight place—any or all of these elements may furnish a few shots of dynamite to approximate the anti-Tammany emotions of the Lexow year.

Nothing less than dynamite will serve the Fusion purpose, according to those familiar with Tammany's solid alliances with important business interests, its resolute army of office-holders, its illimitable war chest, and its resourceful election machinery. Only twice in this century has Fusion beaten Tammany for the mayoralty, Martin Green points out in the New York *Sun*.

The Death of Henry George

And that reminder takes us back to the tragedy of Henry George, which occurred on the eve of the last election of the previous century.

Bernard Shaw, in the only speech he ever made in America, proclaimed his debt to Henry George for having turned his, Shaw's, mind to political economy, and he virtually implied that George was America's greatest contribution to the world. Other recent tributes to the author of "Progress and Poverty" suggest the stirrings of a revived interest in his work.

Twice he tried to become Mayor of New York, yet the only value he set upon success was that it would advertise his economic program for the abolition of poverty. That was well known to the people of the city—the "common people," of whom Lincoln made a remark too famous to need repeating—and they treated his candidacy as that of an evangel rather than a politician.

What they did not know, in the 1897 campaign, was that he was a doomed man. His heart was in a critical condition, and he had been warned by his physician and friend, the late Dr. James E. Kelly, who had first known him in Dublin and London in the rousing days when Bernard Shaw caught a spark from his fire, that the excitement of a political campaign would imperil his life. He took the chance with open eyes and campaigned with all that remained of the energy he had poured out in earlier years in his controversial lecture tours and at the meetings of the Anti-Poverty Society, of which the eloquent Dr. McGlynn was president.

Tammany, after three years of exile, was bent on electing the first Mayor of the Greater City. The Lexow scandals were ancient history. Fusion had failed to remain fused. The Republicans were helping Tammany by running a party candidate who could not possibly be elected, but would help to beat the Reformers. These latter had nominated Seth Low, a former Reform Mayor of Brooklyn.

The Tammany candidate was Robert A. Van Wyck, a Knickerbocker scion who, among other distinctions, had won a beefsteak-eating championship.

Henry George's entrance into this triangular campaign was a bombshell. His popular appeal was a threat to Van Wyck, his intellectual and spiritual appeal was a threat to the Reformers. Both sides assailed him tooth and nail. The campaign became passionate, picturesque, and as bitter as bile. Dr. Kelly anxiously watched Henry George's heart, while enemies and former admirers and adherents of the candidate besieged him alike with furious demands for his retirement from the contest.

The week before election arrived. The candidate was showing the strain.

"Henry George is Insane," blazoned an article written by a once valued friend.

"Henry George is dead," announced the nation's newspapers a little later, on the morning of October 30. He had succumbed in his campaign headquarters in the Union Square Hotel.

In death he was honored "as no man since Lincoln," said one writer at the time. Most of the morning papers gave eight pages to the reports of his funeral. Thousands filed past his body for seven hours. The memorial service in the Grand Central Palace was attended by the three surviving mayoral candidates and a notable throng. Moving orations were heard, especially one from the rugged Dr. McGlynn, whose great voice broke as he exalted the name of his friend as that of a messenger of truth and justice, a sage, seer and prophet.

Then a multitudinous procession behind his funeral car to Brooklyn, with fervent demonstrations all along the way.

Two days later, the election. Tammany won. But many thousands of ballots were cast for a dead leader.

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They Stand Out From the Crowd

Jefferson Caffery, successor to Sumner Welles as Ambassador to Cuba, was first made Assistant Secretary of State under the New Deal in spite of dark-eyed Huey Long's protest: "No Caffery will obtain the confirmation of this here Senate while I am in office." Tall, slender, dark Louisianan, Caffery is forty-seven years old, looks thirty-seven, and is a bachelor. A polished cosmopolitan with a keen sense of humor, he speaks the language of the Latin Americans.

© Underwood & Underwood

"Cissie" Loftus, at seventeen, set all London talking about her sensational impersonations at the Oxford Music Hall. That was just forty years ago. The other night, Cecilia Marie Loftus, white-haired veteran of many battles with life and art, "stopped" a Broadway show, again with her witty caricatures of stage stars. Her audiences cry for more and more.

M. I. Boris Studio

Sean T. O'Kelly, Vice-President of the Executive Council of the Irish Free State, came to the United States on what some English newspapers call a mission to obtain American sympathy for Ireland in her attitude toward Great Britain. But Mr. O'Kelly, a dapper, ruddy, gray-haired man, with a voice that "blends the richness of the bog country with the suavity of Dublin's executive chamber," said his visit was strictly for a rest.

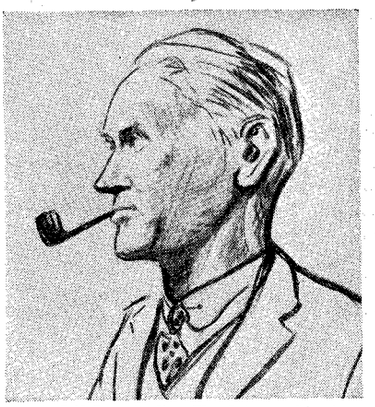
© International

Jack Westrope is a sixteen-year-old, pug-nosed, freckle-faced, blond-haired, ninety-six-pound "ridin' fool"—and one of the country's king-pin jockeys. Recently, at Saratoga, he "yanked the fans out of their seats" when he rode his 199th winner of the year, and seemed headed for a record. Born in Montana, Jackie began to learn riding when two; likes good music, but not cards.

Wide World

Cartoonists

As They See Themselves



A Self-Portrait For *The Literary Digest*

Rollin Kirby. All of interest concerning myself will be found in *Who's Who* (born Galva, Illinois, September 4, 1875; awarded Pulitzer cartoon prizes, 1921, 1924, 1928). I have a sneaking idea that that will not set the Hudson on fire. To that I might add that for recreation I like best tennis, travel, and fly-fishing. The sketch isn't much like me, I fear, but it has that lean and hungry look of one who thinks too little. I like my job because it is on a liberal, fighting paper (the New York *World-Telegram*). I hope to go on until overtaken by senility. As a matter of fact, one can't decently write about one's self, and the less said the better.

[*A cartoon by Mr. Kirby appears on page 26*]

Paul Blanshard, executive director of the City Affairs Committee in New York, writer, lecturer, tireless campaigner on the liberal and reform side in civic matters, is regarded as a trouble-maker by machine politicians. Recently he returned from an observation tour of European cities, a tour that cost him $499. He proudly pointed out that he had covered more ground on less money than Controller Charles W. Berry on a similar trip. Blanshard plays chess, tennis, anagrams, loves desserts, is a meticulous dresser, but hates rubbers and umbrellas. He works best in the middle of the night. Very often he will go to bed at ten in the evening, sleep until midnight, get up, work until four in the morning, and then turn in once more. Once he did thirty days for opposing an antipicketing injunction in a strike.

Tonita Pena, a young Southwestern Indian woman of thirty-four, is the mother of six children and has never left her Pueblo country. But her paintings hang in prominent museums and in leading exhibitions. Some are in the private collections of Miss Mary Cabot Wheelwright, Mrs. Herbert Hoover and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr. She loves jewelry, spends all on it she can, always wears moccasins, and is accomplished in tribal dances. She signs her paintings, chiefly water-colors, with the Indian name, "Quah Ah." Tonita Pena began painting when she was eight years old, but never sold any of her work until 1920.

Courtesy of the Exposition of Indian Tribal Arts, Inc.

Léon Jouhaux, general secretary of the French General Confederation of Labor and member of the Governing Body of the International Labor Office at Geneva, is a master orator. Portly, bearded, and debonair, he looks the typical French bourgeois. Hearing this ruddy, well-fed citizen lash out savagely at capitalism, bemoan the plight of the workers, and hail the imminence of world revolution—all in exquisite French—affords an interesting study in incongruity. Marxian to the marrow, he played a winning hand at the recent Socialist Party Congress in Paris, which, by a narrow margin, supported Léon Blum, Socialist parliamentary leader, in his policy of non-cooperation with the Daladier Government.

What's the Name, Please?

Medalie—vigorous U. S. district attorney — *me-dahl'ya,* rimes with *the dahlia.*

Muni—movie star—not *munny,* but *mew'ny.*

Hawaii—modern Garden of Eden—not *ha-wah'yee,* but *ha-wy'ee.*

Ras Desta Demtu—Ethiopian Special Ambassador—when you meet him, say *Rahss Des'ta Dem'too.*

LaGuardia—Fusion candidate for New York's Mayor—not *la gwar'di-a,* but *la gar'di-a.*

—Frank H. Vizetelly.

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News and Comment From the National Capital

Acclaim for Aggressive John L. Lewis May Threaten William Green's Conservative Leadership as Organized Labor Gains a Greater Voice in Government Economics

WASHINGTON—As organized labor assumes a recognized new dignity and importance in the national economic picture, political Washington is already wondering whether the American Federation of Labor can continue holding two spokesmen of rival prominence in its cause.

On October 2, when the solons of the labor organization meet in annual convention here, that issue may be joined in the first real challenge to the leadership of William Green, President of the A. F. of L. since the death of its founder, Samuel Gompers, in 1924. Against Mr. Green, ruddy-faced, plodding, tenacious, may be pitted the burly, effectively flamboyant John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, most powerful constituent element in the labor federation.

Some of his associates are disclaiming the ambitions attributed to Mr. Lewis, and others familiar with the sentiment in the various unions are confident Mr. Green's command of the convention machinery will forestall an open threat to his reelection. But an undercurrent of dissatisfaction with Mr. Green's conservative direction of labor's affairs may be swelled by the acclaim paid the aggressive champion of the miners for his successes in negotiations of the N.R.A.

If Mr. Lewis throws his whole-hearted support behind Mr. Green, there is not a chance the latter will be removed. And if Mr. Lewis does not want the post for himself, he does not want any other intruder in it.

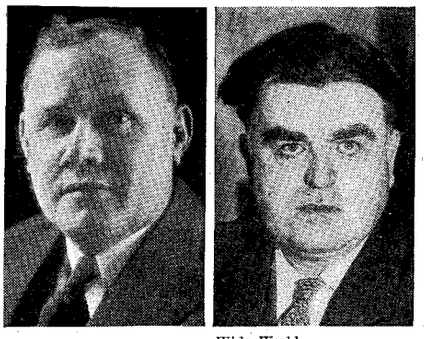
Loyalty to Leaders

The A. F. of L., innately conservative, has a habit of faithfulness to its established leadership. From 1886 to 1924, Mr. Gompers served steadily with the exception of one year. In 1895 a Socialistic opposition capitalized on the then prevailing business depression and elected John McBride as president.

Again the danger of depression to office-holders is in evidence, but Mr. Green has weathered three bad years, and now the fortunes of labor appear to be on the upgrade. Employment is increasing, and Mr. Green may point to organized labor's greatest victory in the wording of the National Recovery Act. The right of collective bargaining is assured to the employees of all industry. Discrimination against members of labor unions is prohibited. Furthermore, the N.R.A. program follows labor's economic thesis of shorter hours, and maintained wages.

Under Mr. Green's leadership the A. F. of L. is launching the most comprehensive unionizing campaign in its history. Already he is claiming up to 1,000,000 new members. Tactics have been aggressive enough to alarm many employers who hope for a boomerang.

But Mr. Green has also suffered setbacks. The A. F. of L. acknowledged bitter defeat when the automobile manufacturers prevailed upon the N.R.A. to accept a code upholding the principle of the open shop. Their right to hire and fire employees on merit regardless of organizational affiliation was set forth, and came as a blow to efforts at unionizing fresh fields.



Wide World

William Green John L. Lewis

LABOR'S SPOKESMEN

Setbacks for Green

There have been other blows at Mr. Green's prestige. Last year the membership of the federation was brought down to 2,532,261 as compared with 2,889,550 the previous year, and 4,078,740 in 1920. Mr. Green was unable to prevent wage-cuts; but no one in his position could have done so. His recommendations to both President Roosevelt and former President Hoover on appointments to the post of secretary of labor met with rebuffs.

Indignantly Mr. Hoover publicly repudiated "dictation," and made William N. Doak, a representative of the non-A. F. of L. Railway Brotherhoods, his labor secretary when Mr. Green insisted on the selection of a federation man. Overriding Mr. Green, President Roosevelt appointed Miss Frances Perkins to his Cabinet.

His face flushed, his voice high-pitched, Mr. Green can make a forceful speech, but he is no great orator. And some of his critics say he is a little slow in matching wits with the representatives of employer organizations. But his friends are satisfied with the accomplishments of his patient diplomacy.

Opposite Types

If Mr. Lewis displaces Mr. Green, it will not be because he is radical. In fact, he is orthodox enough to have received consideration by Mr. Hoover as a possible appointee to the secretaryship of labor.

But Mr. Lewis is an opposite type to Mr. Green. He is an orator of the old school, and his shock of black wavy hair contributes to his picture of energy. He is nimble. Words flow freely and quotations are at his tongue's tip.

To the miners' leader is accredited the major personal victory of labor's innings before the N.R.A.

From coal operators, who have fought unionism for years, sometimes in conflicts where blood flowed, Mr. Lewis won the promise of recognition for the United Mine Workers. Few would have thought it possible two or three weeks before.

That promise of recognition, even tho it be qualified by reference to other unions or the continued opposition of certain independent operators, means the virtually complete unionization of the bituminous coal fields in the visible future.

In the swanky Carlton hotel in Washington Mr. Lewis settled down with his staff and met the coal-mine owners on even terms, mental as well as material.

Boost for Lewis

The prestige of Mr. Lewis was advanced even earlier among A. F. of L. leaders this spring and summer.

The National Recovery Act was no sooner definitely slated for passage than the mine leader uncovered sufficient funds to send several score of organizers into the coal fields. They signed up 380,000 new workers. They made sure that if the mine owners continued to refuse to deal with the United Mine Workers, there would be trouble. The new members were assured they would not have to pay dues until they secured jobs under union contracts, but they were definitely lined up.

To-day Mr. Lewis's associates are claiming a total membership of 650,000. Of the major industries, coal-mining will probably be the most completely under the union label.

Despite hints of controversy many observers think Mr. Lewis will bide his time, content to carry out his unionization program, and then graduate to the A. F. of L. presidency at his leisure.

Meanwhile, Mr. Green's friends may associate him too with the success of the mine union. As a matter of fact, he was secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers before he was elevated to president of the A. F. of L. It may be discovered that for the time being, anyhow, there is enough glory in the progress of organized labor to cover two men.

DIOGENES.

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Plight of the Assyrians in Irak

Massacres by Mohammedans and Kurdish Tribesmen, Reported in the Area Lately Released From British Mandate, Are Denied by King Feisal

MORE than six hundred Assyrian Christians, armed rebels, and non-combatants are reported slain by their traditional enemies, the Mohammedans, in Irak, lately released from mandate under the British Government. The Irak forces were joined by Kurdish tribesmen in the "massacres," which certain British editors deplore as a "national dishonor."

Lady Surma

Yet King Feisal of Irak is quoted by a Switzerland correspondent of a London newspaper as indignantly resenting stories of maltreatment of Assyrian Christians, and as saying: "It is disgraceful to talk about a massacre."

The outbreak is ascribed in press cables to dissatisfaction of the Assyrians with the failure of the Irak Government to place them in compact and homogeneous communities. One thousand armed men crossed to French Syria in protest. When their twenty-five-year-old Patriarch, the Mar Shimun, was imprisoned in Bagdad for his refusal to sign a loyalty pledge, the rebels returned to Irak and attacked the troops sent to receive their arms. Reprisals followed, quickly assuming the proportions of a massacre.

Until last year Irak was a British mandate. Independence attained, it was admitted into the League and promised to grant minorities their civil and religious rights. The Assyrians, bereft of British protection, and not trusting Irak, asked the League for autonomy. This was denied and discontent has been rife ever since.

Mar Shimun, temporal and spiritual head of his people, is blamed by the London *Times* for starting the trouble. But *The Daily Mail* credits much of his activities to the influence of his remarkable aunt, Lady Surma, "who has played a leading part in Assyrian attempts to secure recognition for the claims of this dispossessed Christian race for a permanent home."

There are only forty thousand Assyrians surviving to-day, notes the London *Spectator*, but they are forty thousand lives entrusted to our care by the League of Nations, for whose preservation Britain, in giving up its Irak mandate, "neglected to make any provision." The Assyrians broke away from Turkey during the war, we are reminded, and fought with desperate courage on the side of the British. After the war they were enrolled in the Irak Army and used to keep order among the unruly tribes on the northern frontier of Mesopotamia and to guard British air-dromes.

On poor and scattered land holdings they have been dragging out a miserable existence among their hereditary enemies, the Kurds. The rebellion of a section of the Assyrians, says *The Spectator*, gave the Irak Government an excuse for raising "irregular police" to deal with them. But these "irregulars," we are told, are none other than their old neighbors and enemies, the Kurds. Lately the youthful Assyrian Patriarch, Mar Shimun, was sent for safe-keeping to Cyprus by the British authorities.

The French are keenly interested and firm in their opinion of Britain's responsibility toward the Assyrians. "It is the duty of Great Britain and the League of Nations, who are clearly at fault," asserts the *Journal des Débats*, "to take the necessary steps for preventing new butchery and to obtain a national home for the Assyrians. Each must do its duty; nor must they follow the example of Pontius Pilate, whom the governments of to-day are too prone to use as a model."

There is a particular reason for French interest in the Assyrians. Talk of giving freedom to Syria, France's mandate, impels a correspondent of the *Débats* to say: "Abandonment of the French mandate in Syria would have consequences possibly even more serious than the relinquishment of the English mandate in Irak."

From the London *Times*

SCENE OF STRIFE

The mountainous districts from which excesses are reported lie north of Mosul, which is immediately opposite Nineveh, the ancient Assyrian capital. Dohuk, where Assyrian refugees are assembling, is about 60 miles from Mosul

Vaugoin—Upbuilder of Austria's Army

Approval by France, Great Britain and Italy of Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss's request for authorization to raise a special corps of 8,000 men, for duty against "terrorist elements" within Austria, brings into the limelight Austria's statesman-soldier, Karl Vaugoin. In the past Vaugoin headed a Ministry at Vienna, and there are those who predict that some day he may repeat the performance. Just now he is Austria's Minister of Defense, who is described as a brilliant orator, a gifted politician, and above all, a professional soldier.

Acme

Gen. Karl Vaugoin

He speaks German with the fluent, round Austrian accent, notes the Vienna *Neue Freie Presse*, and in his political speeches stresses his point with gestures that are deferential, not defiant like those of Hitler.

Already past the age of sixty, Vaugoin's genius for military administration has caused him to be compared for dash with Lincoln's commander McClellan, and for understanding of strategy and tactics with Stonewall Jackson. In any case, it is the opinion of some German dailies, as well as of those in Austria, that he is the best organizer of a soldiery on the Continent of Europe, and has built up the Austrian Army into a real power.

His staff is a rarely competent group, according to the Berlin *Vossische Zeitung*, which admits that it is not too much to say that thanks to Vaugoin the Austrian Army to-day can vie in spirit and efficiency with that of the Hapsburgs under the old Dual Monarchy.

As a political leader Vaugoin's methods are called unostentatious and persuasive. He is credited with much personal charm and with fertility in devising expedients to meet a sudden crisis. He has held the Ministry of War longer than any other living man, sitting steadily through fifteen Cabinets, owing to his mastery of his profession and his unfailing tact.

Vaugoin is rated a living instance of the truth of the proposition that while many rush into military service with momentary enthusiasm, and think that enthusiasm will prove a substitute for everything, and that a genial commander can evoke a military mood not yet in being, grim experience teaches otherwise.

Vaugoin knows well that mere enthusiasm without the firm foundation of a strong character leads to excess in action and then to catastrophe and panic.

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Japan's Four Babies a Minute

Nippon's population is increasing at the rate of four babies a minute. Japanese births last year totaled 2,182,743. This means, according to vital statistics published by the Statistical Bureau of the Imperial Cabinet, an average of 249 births an hour, day in and out. There were 80,737 more births than during the previous year.

Globe photograph

"SCHOOL'S OUT"

Princess Teru (extreme left), daughter of the Emperor and Empress of Japan, as just another little schoolgirl on a day's excursion to the seashore

At the same time, the report assures us, Japan enjoyed the lowest death-rate since the early years of the Mikado of Meiji (1852-1912). Natural increase of population—that is the surplus of births over deaths, now attains the unprecedented figure of 1,007,868. Japan's population, in other words, increased by 115 per average hour.

These startling figures act as a red flag of danger to the Japanese press. The Home Office has set up a commission for the study of the population problem. National and international implications of those babies crowding into the world at the headlong rate of four per minute are expressed by Tokyo's independent *Jiji Shimpo:*

"The question is often asked, what can Japan do to solve her population problem? In the first place, Japan desires to obtain natural resources and sales markets in foreign countries. Emigration is another important outlet, but little foreign sympathy is shown in this connection, both the United States and Australia, geographically the most natural places for Japanese emigration, having virtually closed their doors to all members of the Japanese Empire.

"Under existing circumstances, Brazil offers the greatest possibility for Japanese emigration, but even here the total number of annual emigrants stipulated by treaty amounts to no more than 50,000. More recently, Manchukuo has become another important possibility, but here facts are more complicated on account of cheap Chinese competition and the special adaptability of Korean emigrants to the conditions of this territory."

"When Will China Quiet Down?" Goes Unanswered

Ever since O. M. Green's return from the Far East, people have been tormenting him with the question, "Will, and when is China going to settle down?"

A "fatuous question" he calls it, and asks, "which China do they mean?"

"Not counting Manchuria," he tells us, "there are at least five Chinas—Canton in the South; Nanking in the Center; the North (in a generally fluid state very difficult to define); the huge western Province of Szechuan; and the Communists."

Will they ever settle down? Just now, he reports in *The Nineteenth Century—and After* (London), the prevailing feature is incoherence—endless political associations, vociferating their own nostrums.

In the midst of all this, "New China is becoming more Chinese," and "Old China is beginning to peep out of its shell."

Nevertheless, Mr. Green discerns the growth of something like a steady purpose, and he is convinced that, more and more, old and new must tend to draw together for the production of some workable system, "molded by Western example to modern needs, but tested and approved by Chinese custom and instinct."

Changes Wrought in Turkey By Ten Years of Kemalism

As Turkey prepares to celebrate its tenth anniversary as a republic in the coming October, it becomes interesting to note the transformation wrought in the country by Mustafa Kemal Pasha, sometimes called Turkey's "George Washington."

To be sure, not every one likes the changes. Only a few months ago there was an uprising of religious reactionaries at Bruza. Here and there a Turk persists in twisting his cap into at least a vague resemblance to the outlawed fez. In Constantinople there is great poverty, and the population has shrunk to about 750,000. At Smyrna the situation is much the same. But in general, as J. Walter Collins tells us in the London *Contemporary Review*, the Turks applaud Kemalism:

"The women in the towns are delighted at having gained their liberty. Turkish women also welcome the abolition of polygamy and the enactment of equitable divorce laws.

"The introduction of a new alphabet derived from Latin characters has caused education to advance by leaps and bounds.

"On railways the Kemalists have spent lavishly. In a few years Turkey in Asia will have a network linking up Angora with the Black Sea, the Ægean, the Eastern Vilayet and Constantinople."

Ready Abroad for Repeal

England's £10,000,000 whisky combine, the Distillers Company, Ltd., is booking enormous American orders, and the other day an initial contract for 100,000 cases was signed, with arrangements for shipping 50,000 subsequent cases each month.

The Laborite London *Daily Herald* tells us that more than 120,000,000 gallons of whisky are stored in Scotland, and it is estimated that the bulk of this will be sent to the United States.

France, this newspaper adds, has been preparing for "the great wine rush." Thousands of liters of different vintages are already held at disposal of American firms.

Europe's Whispering Gallery

Czecho-Slovakia's geographical situation indicates its high political significance. Its western part, the ancient kingdom of Bohemia, is a huge Slav peninsula thrust out in the sea of German territory. Its central portions abut on Poland, under the Carpathians in the north, and on Austria and Hungary toward the Danube in the south. At the east is Roumania. If such a queer-shaped country can be spoken of as a center, says Robert Machray in the London *Saturday Review*, Czecho-Slovakia is the center not only of Central Europe, but of the Continent, and responsive to every sound, and listening even to every whisper in Prague, its capital.

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Advising Mr. Farley on American Art

Westbrook Pegler Is Convinced That Reproductions From Comic Strips Would Be More Representative Than the Masterpieces Proposed for Our Postage-Stamps

WESTBROOK PEGLER'S indignation over the proposal of the National Commission to Advance American Art to reproduce famous American paintings on our postage-stamps, leads him into some assaults on famous reputations. "This commission of snobs," as he calls them, "would have Mr. Farley issue stamps bearing thumb-nail reproductions of the works of Whistler, Stuart, Sargent, Eaking and others, but ignore the works of Sidney Smith, George McManus, Doc Willard, Rube Goldberg and others." And the satiric Mr. Pegler, who writes so entertainingly about sports for the Chicago *Tribune* and its syndicate of newspapers, claims he "knows why" the request is made. He says the "Art artists," among whom he mentions one "Eaking" who never existed, unless he means Thomas Eakins, "never were able to ring the bell with the American public," and "the citizens," in spite of such an effort to "plug" some of the masters, "would still prefer the comic strips."

Portrait of Miss Alexander
—Whistler

He doesn't suppose the comic artists need any such plugging, "but the principle of the thing is important on a day as dull as this, and, anyway, these boys are all heavy taxpayers," so the Government must owe them something:

"If any one deserves plugging from the Government there shouldn't be any question as between the strip artist who lays it on the line in large, coarse sums every year to help pay off the postal deficit, and the smock-and-beret types who spend most of their time in Rome and Paris, and try to make a virtue of their inability to lay up anything. I have never heard of a Whistler estate, but have you ever seen Sidney Smith's?"

Overlooking this allusion to Whistler, long dead, we seem to find Mr. Farley's erudition classed with that of the movie magnates, who are credited with asking dead authors to write scenarios:

"I would be much surprized to hear that on being told about this idea, Mr. Farley didn't have to buzz for one of his secretaries and hand him a note reading, 'Find out who Whistler, Sargent, Stuart, Eaking and others were, or are, and quietly slip a memorandum on it, and hurry up.' If I were told such, I wouldn't believe it, altho I am sure Mr. Farley is personally acquainted with Mr. Willard, who draws Moon and Kayo, because I have seen the boys together, and I dare say he knows Goldberg by sight, and certainly Smith and McManus by their work.

"It is not at all certain that he could get any of the more prosperous and, therefore, more representative comic artists to draw any picture for his postage-stamps even if he wanted to, because most of these boys are tied up with syndicates and work on a royalty basis. On the other hand, he could get all the Whistlers, Stuarts and so forth, that he wanted just for the taking, and he probably knows, as well as anybody else, that anything which is free is likely to be worth no more than it costs, if that."

ACCORDIN' TO OUR CONTRACT, HE'S GETTIN' TH' SAME MEASLY DOUGH WE'RE GETTIN'— BUT HE SURE KEEPS MIGHTY CHIPPED AND WELL FED— HOW DOES HE DO IT ON $11.20 A WEEK? THAT'S WHAT I'D LIKE TO KNOW—

© Chicago Tribune

Orphan Annie
—Harold Gray

Mr. Pegler shows his contempt for American art appreciation by recommending Mr. Farley to try out even his comic-strip artists on the little ones in his family:

"For the age of the American taste in art is extremely sub-deb, and he could feel reasonably certain that anything which took the interest of his little girls would appeal to the nation. There ought, of course, to be a tragedy strip involving some little girl or boy in an endless series of perils, suffering and adventures.

"The story begins with a little girl, or boy, in the hands of a gang of kidnapers who are privately aware that she or he is not a foundling at all, but the personal favorite of an old uncle who owns a prosperous chain of emerald mines in China.

"Assuming that it is a girl, the old uncle is searching the world for the little thing, whose father and mother are still deep in the ink bottle, and the hoodlums are trying to make her agree to marry Dopey Doodlespeck, a low character, with a sinister scar on his left cheek, when she grows up. To compel her to do this, they threaten to throw her pet dog into a sausage grinder before her very eyes, but just at that moment she goes blind. Meanwhile, the uncle gets arrested for counterfeiting and loses his memory.

© Gene Byrnes

Reg'lar Fellers
—Gene Byrnes

"So the scenario carries on in sequence of three-cent stamps. There are six stamps to a sequence, and naturally nobody is going to buy less than six at a time, a factor which runs up your scales just automatically.

"There may be a descent to humor now and again, but experience has shown that the American taste in art is distinctly morbid, preferring sickness, frustration, anguish, cruelty and even, in discreet moderation, death itself."

Portrait of a Boy
—J. S. Sargent

Such a scheme as Mr. Pegler proposes would, he is convinced, not only enlarge the post-office's carrying business, but increase the number of stamp collectors. He suggests a fifty-fifty split between the department and the artists.

A One-Act Run

Short runs in our theater have been common enough; but what American movie can beat the record of an English film, "The Merry Monarch," which is said to have cost £100,000 and had a run of one night. *The Evening Standard* (London) reports this and more than matches the record with one in the theater:

"I remember three theatrical productions lasting only one night. But in the distant 'seventies a play finished after one act. That was not solely due to the quality of the play, but to the unwise hospitality of the author. In the first act occurred a banqueting scene, and to mark the occasion real champagne was provided. The actors of those days had leaner purses and led simpler lives; the opportunity was not to be missed.

"The curtain did not rise for Act II, because the players could not."

Tunney, Rembrandt, Phelps

Visiting Chicago's Art Institute the other day, Gene Tunney showed more interest in the Rembrandts than in George Bellows's famous prize-fight picture, "The Stag at Sharkey's."

As the Institute's weekly news letter informs us, "he stood some time before Rembrandt's 'Aristotle with the Bust of Homer,' and finally unburdened his soul with, Ah, but that's a great painting!"—a remark which should gratify William Lyon Phelps, who invited Gene to lecture on Shakespeare at Yale, and had afterward to explain things to the many who find it hard to recognize a former pugilist as a man of culture.

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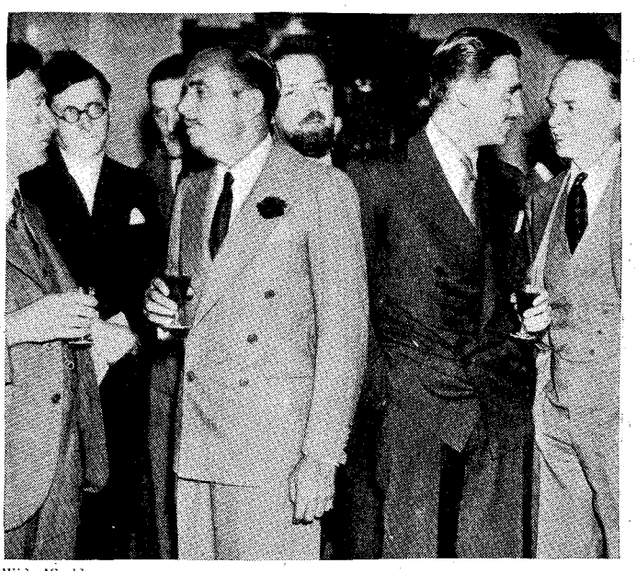
Will Elstree Eclipse Hollywood?

Whatever the motive of Douglas Fairbanks, together with his son Douglas, Jr., in deciding to abandon Hollywood in favor of Elstree, in England, the Manchester *Guardian* finds their decision as "not the first but one of the most notable evidences of the decline of Hollywood as the world's chief film factory."

The writing on the wall was seen by this English paper when the talkies first appeared and their circulation in foreign countries where English was unknown became restricted.



Wide World

THE FAIRBANKS TURN ENGLISH

The two Douglases chatting at Hotel Carleton, London, over proposals for a new English film company. George Grossmith at extreme right

It calls Al Jolson's "Sonny Boy" "the swan song of Hollywood's greatness." It discusses at length the dilemmas encountered by Hollywood producers, and the mounting costs of superproductions involving the importation of expensive stars, and the duplication of the chief parts by the stars of several nations due to need of making the film in several languages. The last point alone, it thinks, points to England as the natural producing center of the world:

"It is feasible, no doubt, to transport European 'stars' to California, but it is not economic. London, on the other hand, is ideally situated both for the production and for the distribution of multilingual films. So practical a man of the industry as Sir Gordon Craig, writing two years ago, envisaged as a likely development a much increased use of England for this purpose. He foresaw a day when talking pictures in as many as six languages might be produced from one set, and regarded London as an obvious center for such work. Climatically, Hollywood's supremacy is unchallengeable, but in variety of natural settings and in wealth of acting talent, as in convenience of access, England need fear no rival."

Esthetically, *The Guardian* believes, "the loosening of Hollywood's grip on the film can not but make for good." This is ignoring the fact that for a long time past English film reviewers have decried the feebleness of many English films:

"The mental capacity of the 'hick' has for too long determined the films at a great proportion of the world's picture-houses. True, the 'super-film,' wherever produced, can not afford many esthetic adventures. It must, if it is to be certain of a return on the large capital expenditure involved, provide what a large proportion of the public will readily take. But the particular brands of sob-stuff, slapstick, and crude sensationalism suitable for American consumption have an undue share of the screen.

"Mr. Fairbanks is said to contemplate the production of six or eight films a year at an average cost of £100,000, and to expect that the million or so a year thus laid out will bring a threefold return. The linking of the experience of Hollywood with the culture of Europe may result in some really notable additions to the art of cinema."

Discouraging Openings

Drama critics show a small measure of kindliness toward the three initial productions of the new season.

Perhaps this is in view of the menace of Burns Mantle's contention that "under the governmental planning provisions of the NRA some of the first-line drama critics should be plowed under."

Whether or not it is in fear of this plowshare, Brooks Atkinson (*Times*) wonders why "in these critical days, producers select such bargain-counter remainders to entice the public away from the movies."

His wonderment arose over "The Blue Widow," the play that perhaps scored lowest of the three, which includes also Ivor Novello's "A Party," and Felicia Metcalfe's "Come Easy."

Mr. Novello's "A Party" was a transplantation from London, where its success was credited to its caricatures of celebrities in real life. The chief of these was Mrs. Patrick Campbell, and the New York production has the advantage of Mrs. Campbell playing herself. Wilella Waldorf (New York *Evening Post*) gives us some glimpses:

"No one, it appears, can play Mrs. Campbell quite like Mrs. Campbell herself. When she [*Mrs. MacDonald*] makes a stately entrance, all in black, to inquire of Miss Strube, a rude young woman to whom she is introduced: 'What do you do?' and the rude young woman answers 'Nothing,' is she at a loss? Not for a moment.

"'I'm sure you do it exquisitely,' says Mrs. Campbell.

"Is she shocked or even surprized, to hear that the fair *Miranda* is worrying over 'the love of my life—and his wife'?

"Hardly.

"'I wonder if you know any one rash enough to put on "King Lear" for me?' ventures Mrs. Campbell thoughtfully, always on the lookout for a rôle—a leading rôle, of course—and the star dressing-room.

"But when *Miranda* mentions Cordelia, she is indignant. 'Not Cordelia, my dear, I want to play the King. I have always wanted a beard.'

"They have thrown in a reference to Shaw, and a cigar for the lady to smoke, and when she observes dreamily over the bacon, that according to the accepted account, her father was a comedian traveling with a show called 'What Ho, She Bumps!' one is inclined to forgive Mr. Novello for everything."

The play is further enlivened by Cecilia Loftus, who is referred to elsewhere in this issue.

"Come Easy" brings forward episodes in the life of a Baltimore family, accepting their ups and downs with a nonchalance surprizing to those who have suffered the real thing through the stock market.

The author's chief weakness, according to Burns Mantle (*Daily News*) is in her "conviction that there is still a demand for the simple and artificial comedies of a past generation." He assures Miss Metcalfe that there isn't. And the movies take care of what demand there is.

The "Blue Widow" is the saddest case of all. It is called by Gilbert Gabriel (New York *American*) "a patently Grade-B piece of unoriginal humor about your old friend, the baby-talk girl, and her way with the Morons as men." Then he adds, with a possible affectionate look backwards at Booth Tarkington, tho unmentioned:

"That usually makes for a popular play. It always has. Just write a comedy in which a cute, lispy little flapper wipes the floor with the hearts and bank-accounts of all the males for miles around, and you're sure of the solid support of the D. A. R., the Women's University Club and all the Unmarried Mothers' Associations from coast to coast.

"All you've got to do is make it a fairly clever and remotely believable comedy. Permit one slow old male to growl that Marianne Brown Waters hasn't succeeded in doing quite that."

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The High Murder Rate in the South

Editors Take Stock and Plead the Race Problem and Other Factors as a New Survey Shows Jacksonville Leading the Nation in Its Homicide Record

HOT biscuits and fried chicken are responsible for much of the murder in the South, once said a young Northern editor who had spent a week in the South, and dined so well on Southern food that his stomach protested violently, and he was ready to commit mayhem at least. It is true, apparently, that the South is quicker on the trigger than any other part of the country. Evidence that this is so accumulates in the latest statistics, which place Jacksonville, Florida, at the top of the murder list and give ignoble status to other Southern cities. But fried chicken has as much to do with Southern gorge as Western ham has to do with racketeering in Chicago.

The latest murder table comes from Frederick Rex, municipal reference librarian in Chicago, whose figures are reported to be compiled from official police statistics, and other statistics he regards as authentic. Mr. Rex made a survey of ninety-five cities, each having a population of more than 100,000. Elsewhere on this page will be found Mr. Rex's table of twenty-eight of the larger cities, with the number of murders and the rate of murder per 100,000 of population in 1932, and the relative standing of these cities in 1931.

Jacksonville leads all the rest with a rate of 43.88, and is followed in its sanguinary trail by Atlanta, Memphis, Birmingham, Tampa, and Dallas. Chicago, whose crimes are bruited around the world, has a rate less than one-fourth of Jacksonville's, and the rate of New York City, also well advertised by its machine-gun gangs, is less than one-sixth of that of the foremost in killings.

The Contributing Factors

The South pleads guilty to the indictment without attempting to excuse it, tho here and there is some suspicion that Chicago is trying to minimize its own bloody record by exposing a larger stain on other municipal escutcheons. One point may be made at the outset, and that is that murder in the South is generally the result of passion, whereas in Chicago and New York, for instance, murder is also a business operated for profit.

Among the factors contributing to the high murder rate in the South is leniency toward pistol toters, indulgent juries, and the vestigial remains of an old chivalry which demands blood for violation of a woman's honor and for profanation of the home. Here, too, is a large rural area, and city records are increased by contributions from the country, where hospital facilities are meager at the best.

As a matter of fact, however, the larger percentage of murders in the South is among the Negro population, among whom primitive passions, jealousies and rivalries find freer rein than among their white neighbors. Festive Saturday nights too often turn into a macabre show, attended by an uninvited coroner. And Southern juries being slow to convict a Negro who has killed another in a moment of passion, the members of the race find little deterrent in the law. Sentences, when they are demanded, are usually light. This indulgence is advanced as a reason for holding Negroes as strictly to the letter of the law as white people, and for having Negro juries try Negroes charged with crime against members of their own race.

Murder Record for 28 Cities

City	Murders	*Ratio	1931 Rank
Jacksonville	61	43.99	2
Atlanta	122	43.10	†—
Memphis	105	39.92	†—
Birmingham	84	30.32	1
Tampa	25	23.14	23
Dallas	56	19.85	21
Camden, N. J.	21	17.64	†—
Washington	78	15.82	19
Kansas City	61	14.66	17
New Orleans	60	12.65	15
St. Louis	102	12.25	18
Cleveland	88	9.53	24
Chicago	328	9.31	25
Denver	26	8.84	41
Omaha	19	8.71	30
Dayton	18	8.66	32
El Paso	9	8.41	27
Indianapolis	31	8.21	31
Long Beach, Cal.	13	8.07	68
Baltimore	64	7.80	26
Pittsburgh	51	7.49	†—
Philadelphia	144	7.38	40
Columbus, Ohio	22	7.35	34
New York	478	6.62	33
Newark	28	6.25	28
Los Angeles	86	6.21	46
Detroit	96	5.58	37
Des Moines	7	4.79	54

*Per 100,000. †No report.

The Racial Problem

All Southern cities are confronted by the same problem, says the Memphis *Commercial Appeal*, which goes to its own police files to prove that Negroes are chiefly responsible for its high murder rate. In 1932, 105 persons were killed in Memphis. Eighty-eight of these were Negroes, and seventeen whites. Four white men were killed by white men, and thirty-nine Negro men were killed by Negro men. Two white men were killed by white women, and thirteen Negro men were killed by Negro women. Two white women were killed by white men, and eighteen Negro women were killed by Negro men.

The obligation resting on Southern cities is clear to *The Commercial Appeal*: "They should exert every influence to make more law-abiding citizens of the Negroes of their community. The record should also challenge the leaders of the Negro race. After all, they are the ones to whom the rank and file of Negroes look for leadership."

Accepting Mr. Rex's figures, the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot* retorts that the Chicago "historian" has not cleared his city's name. "It has become a symbol for commercialized crime all over the world, because (unless surpassed lately by some other metropolis) nowhere else in the so-called civilized parts of the globe has murder become such a commonplace of business." But putting that aside, *The Virginian-Pilot* says that "so long as Southern cities have a heavy Negro population, not well educated and ground down by adverse economic conditions, a large number of homicides is to be expected." The peculiar homicides of the South, it says, are mainly those of passion or ignorance or of misery—"quite enough of a blot on the South to require more understanding and intelligent efforts at correction than they now receive."

Looking Askance at Chicago

Similarly the St. Louis *Star*, which says that a perusal of the list of cities "not only fails to make the case any better for Chicago, but gives most of Chicago's sister cities a black eye." *The Star* observes that a large proportion of Southern killings are among members of the Negro race, who, it acknowledges, "are herded under housing conditions in which crime is inevitable."

In Atlanta, Chief of Police Sturdevant says that "one reason for the high percentage of killing among Negroes is that few of them are electrocuted for slaying members of their own race. We bring them before the courts charged with murder, and the verdict is usually manslaughter. This does not serve as a sufficient deterrent."

'It is hard to conceive of a greater folly," remarks the Raleigh *News and Observer*. "White Southerners on the bench, at the solicitor's table, and in the jury box, who minimize the crime of murder among Negroes, serve not only to decrease the safety of the great majority of law-abiding Negroes, but also destroy the fear of the law in criminal killers to the danger of the entire white and black South." This easy-going attitude is one reason, among others, why the Richmond *News Leader* "would like to see Richmond make the experiment of trying Negroes before Negro juries."

So the South is not content to sit back in a rocking-chair and look askance at the figures, but wants to do something to clean its slate.

And the Tampa *Tribune*, looking at New Orleans, down near the end of the murder sheet, with a better record than a dozen and a half other cities, declares that "the Negro can not be used as a complete alibi for an unfavorable civic record."

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An Ambassador of Practical Idealism

The Maharaja Gaekwar Sir Sayaji Rao III of Baroda is seventy-one and, like most princes of India, fabulously wealthy. But he is not concerned too much with earthly treasures, and he traveled half-way around the world—the first ruling sovereign to do so—to attend the Congress of Religions at the Chicago Century of Progress and meet representatives of eleven major creeds interested in establishing the kinship of all the great faiths. As an earnest of his own practical idealism, Baroda is the only sovereign State in the world to have "a minister of moral education." And there, too, the shadow has been lifted from the "untouchables," the great submerged class of India for whom Gandhi starves and starves again.

Religion, the dark-skinned visitor told 2,000 people drawn to hear him open the world fellowship of faiths, needs "decoding," that the modern man may understand it, and "debunking," that he may respect it. Religion, he explained, must be drawn down from the clouds again and be put to practical test and use here on earth.

"We need to insist," he went on, "that the Absolute expresses Himself in time and space, and that the world we live in is real, that the mind that knows it is of the same essence as the mind that planned it—the mind of a mathematician and a poet; and still more that our bliss is His bliss, our sorrow His sorrow. We blaspheme if we call it Illusion, and I assure you we are not all mystics in India. We have had our materialists even, and many, many realists. If we have no Woolworth towers, we have our Gwalior forts and Delhi mosques.

"The real practical Indian mind has been perverted by oversubtlety, but our great laymen, Sakyamuni, Krishna, Gandhi, and our humble saints, Kabir, Tukaram, Tulsidas, have given us what I believe you call horse-sense, and called us back to reality, and to human values. These are the practical idealists of India."

Scientists, doctors, engineers, social reformers, religious seers, all, are making things new, said the Gaekwar; but selfishness, race hatred, narrow nationalism, and greed have thrown all into chaos. Yet, he urges, God is still at work. He recognizes no hierarchy but that of service. All over the world, the Gaekwar went on, religion is being challenged by the developing ideals of mankind. But Christianity, he said, "is

Keystone

The Maharaja Gaekwar

paralyzed by the snobbery and color-bar of Christians. It can do much if it recovers its true fundamentals—love of a loving God and love of men, who are brothers.

"We in India affirm that all creatures are one, but we have lost our sense of proportion. We spare malarial mosquitoes and plague-bearing rats, but we bear heavily on the human family, and do harm to millions of our fellow men.

"We must pray to be led back from the unreal to the real, from darkness to light, from exaggeration to balance. There is no God higher than the truth, no beauty without harmony. Our economic and political problems are ethical and spiritual problems."

Vigor in Disestablishment for the Church in France

Disestablishment does not weaken the Church, according to French testimony. Instead, separation of Church and State in France has infused the Church with more vigor, given it more of the spirit of piety and sacrifice. This will discomfort those who had hoped to cripple the Church by withdrawing from it State support.

Disestablishment has been in force in France for more than a quarter of a century. Recently a Swiss editor wrote to the president of the French Protestant Federation, M. Marc Boegner, asking what had been the result of the separation as it affected the religious structure. M. Boegner replies in *La Semaine Religieuse* as follows:

"The separation which the anticlericals desired in order to ruin the Roman Church in France has had the effect of reawakening and revivifying French Catholicism. The active life of the Church is far more vigorous than before 1905. The Episcopate, to which appointments are made by the Nuncio and finally by the Pope, is more free, and is composed of very active men, who often have a keenly alert feeling for social reform. And in the realm of thought and of the spiritual life much work has been done.

"I can bear the same testimony as regards Protestantism. There is within our churches a greater readiness for sacrifice; more piety, more life, more desire for collaboration and union. There is no comparison between the Drôme, Ardèche, Poitou of 1933 and the same regions before 1905. Disestablishment has compelled Protestants to take upon their conscience full responsibility with regard to their churches. There has been confusion; now and then a bad period. But, taking things as a whole, spiritual progress has resulted from that great shock. . . . It is certain that the expectations of those who for political reasons desired and carried out separation, have been disappointed. Christianity is less scoffed at, denigrated, mocked in France than in 1905."

Uniform Marriage Laws

A couple may be legally married in one State and not in another. They may be divorced on certain grounds in one State and be refused a divorce on the same grounds in another State. Blood relationships in which a couple may marry, also vary. Marriage and divorce laws are uniformly different. Only in South Carolina is there no divorce at all.

But where there's a will there's a legal way to overcome any obstacles to marriage and divorce that any one State imposes. A railroad ticket and money sufficient to cover the legal fees, and necessary term of residence, and any difficulty may be overcome.

And it seems that everybody should be satisfied. The National Conference on Uniform State Legislation, which met in Grand Rapids, made recommendations for uniformity of laws on other questions, but apparently quailed before the problem of uniformity in laws governing the fundamental relationship between man and woman. H. R. Bailey, chairman of the committee having this subject in hand, reported that from the "practical side many objections militate against doing anything." Not only did he report that his committee would make no recommendation either way on the question, but he asked that the committee be discharged from any further consideration of the knotty problem.

"Many circumstances seem to make it desirable that marriage and divorce should be regulated the same in all the States and strange anomalies certainly do come to pass," comments the St. Louis *Globe*. "But as many circumstances seem also to make such uniformity undesirable and when the law profession gives it up as ideal in theory but most difficult in attainment, laymen will have to be content. Might not, however, some of the anomalous possibilities of lack of uniformity be reduced?"

Undernourished Children

Approximately one-fifth of all preschool and school children in the United States are suffering from malnutrition, inadequate housing and lack of medical care, according to the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor. In some regions, says the bureau, the proportion of below-par children is even greater. This tragic situation deeply impressed a recent conference of State health officers, a majority of whom placed the nutritional needs of children above all other national requirements.

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Progress in the Treatment of Cancer

It Is One of the Most Dreaded and Most Baffling of Diseases Confronting Modern Medicine, Yet Advances Are Steadily Being Made Against It

By Dr. Francis Carter Wood
Director, Institute for Cancer Research, Columbia University

This is the fifth of a series of articles on the battle-fronts of modern medicine.

MORE than three thousand years ago the old Egyptian priests observed cases of cancer, and wrote a little description of them, and prescribed an ointment which undoubtedly did very little good.

Underwood
Dr. F. C. Wood

Little more was discovered concerning the disease until about one hundred years ago, when zoologists, botanists and physicians began to study the tissues with the microscope, an instrument which just about that time underwent great improvement. In the course of the next twenty years it was learned that cancers differed greatly from each other. Those coming from the skin were made of cells of the skin; those coming from the internal organs were made of cells which form the structures of these organs. Cancers from the bone differed from those of any other portion of the body.

Gradually these cancers were classified, given names, were observed in patients, and the fact that some were much more dangerous than others noted. About this time also surgery began to develop, and a few cancers were operated upon, but it was not until anesthesia became universal in the middle of the nineteenth century that the extensive operations which are necessary could be accomplished, and then, as all wounds suppurated, very few tumors were removed. Not until Lister made the great discovery that suppuration could be prevented by cleanliness and disinfectants did it become possible to carry out prolonged and delicate surgical operations to get rid of cancers. Even then the numbers cured were small.

In 1896 Roentgen discovered X-rays, and in 1897 Madame Curie found radium. This was the beginning of the modern period of the treatment of cancer by destructive methods, that is, removing the growth by surgery or destroying it by radiation.

There are many cancers, however, which can not be treated either by operation or by radiation. The disease will only be conquered when some chemical or serum is found which will destroy the growth and leave the healthy tissue undamaged. So far nothing of this sort has been discovered. All the sera and chemicals which have been used have but little value.

About 1900 it was found that white mice and white rats had cancer which was just like human cancer, and that it could be transplanted from one animal to another by careful grafting. Many interesting discoveries have been made in laboratories on these tumors of small animals.

It was shown that cancer was not due to a germ, and therefore that the old idea of the possibility of contagion from a cancer patient to those who nursed the sufferer was absolutely erroneous. So, too, the notion that cancer was hereditary has been shown by animal experiments not to be true. The disease is never inherited. While cancer may occur in families which may be more susceptible than the general population, heredity in all probability plays but a little part in the occurrence of the disease.

Cancer can be produced in animals by certain simple chemicals. It is also possible to produce cancer by other irritating agents, such as various parasites. One of the kinds of cancer from which the old Egyptians suffered is still frequent in Egypt, due to the invasion of certain organs by parasitic worms which set up inflammation and cause a cancer of the same type as existed in Egypt in the days of the Pharaohs.

In the Far East cancer due to irritating parasites is much more frequent than in colder climates, where better hygiene is observed. Observation of the human being has shown that in man chronic irritation, burns and various irritating substances which are introduced into the body may give rise to cancer, so that the impression is growing among scientific men that cancer is due probably to a slight extent to the fact that certain people offer a favorable soil, but far more to the existence of chronic inflammatory processes set up by a variety of irritants.

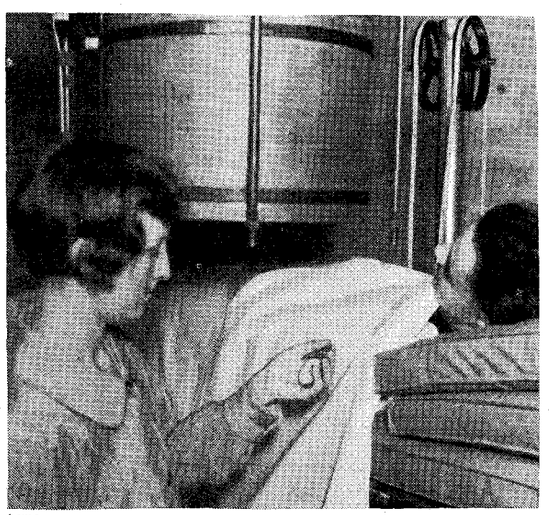
This offers a chance to prevent cancer. Unquestionably, a good many cancers might be avoided if people would only observe simple rules of hygiene. For example, cancer of the mouth is frequently caused by ill-fitting dentures, sharp teeth rubbing against the tongue, and similar avoidable causes. The cancer produced by tar and lubricating oils would shortly disappear if workmen employed in handling such material would take the very simple precaution of frequent bathing to remove the tar and oil from the surface of the body. Also it is possible to treat the oils chemically and remove the dangerous products.

There are many other types of cancer which we can not at present control, because we do not know the irritant which causes the disease.

That cancer is increasing, as is popularly supposed, is not true. With the improvements in scientific diagnosis introduced by the X-ray, microscope and other technical methods, a very much larger number of cancers is recognized than in the past. Also as cancer is not a disease of children, but of adults, and especially of the old, the increase in age in all populations, owing to the fact that people now live very much longer than they did forty or fifty years ago, has increased the number of cases which appear. Age also is a factor in that the irritation which produces the disease has time to produce the cancer. It probably takes many years of irritation to change the healthy tissues into cancer.

The popular horror of the disease is due in the first place to the fact that in the past advanced cases were never carefully treated, as they are now, which removes many of the unpleasant symptoms, even tho the patient does not get well. Many cancers can be checked in their course by the proper use of radium or X-ray, life prolonged in comfort, and the inevitable death postponed.

Under modern conditions death from cancer is no more terrifying than death from heart disease or kidney trouble, provided the patients are properly cared for.



Acme

MODERN ATTACK UPON AN ANCIENT DISEASE
A cancer patient being treated with the huge X-ray apparatus at the California Institute of Technology

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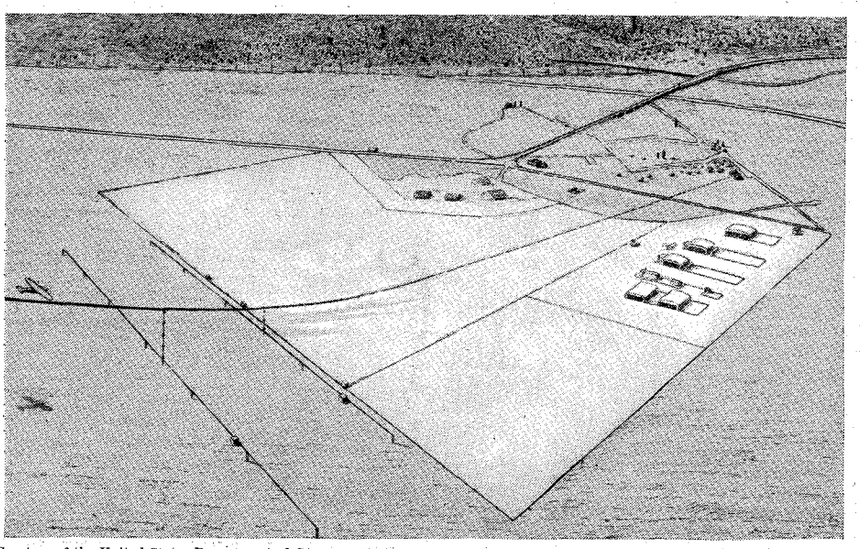
Blind Landing Aids for Weather-Proof Flying

A MODERN air-plane can safely take off in a "pea-soup" fog, provided the pilot understands instrument flying, but landing in such a fog by ordinary methods is out of the question. In most hand-books on instrument flying, flyers are directed, upon learning that there is poor visibility at the destination, to turn back.



Courtesy of the United States Department of Commerce

FOLLOWING THE RADIO BEAM TO A SAFE LANDING

Diagram showing how "blind landing" is accomplished. The plane is flying down the "landing beam" toward the field. A radio beacon warns when he nears the runway and another when he has crossed the edge of the field

This gives a fair idea of what an audacious adventure Pilot James L. Kinney, of the United States Department of Commerce, and two observer-passengers embarked upon last April, when they flew from College Park, Maryland, to Newark Airport through thick fog, and landed in such a mist they could not see the field until less than 100 feet above it.

The object of the flight was to test, under actual flying conditions, the system of blind landing, developed by the Department of Commerce. The flight of Pilot Kinney and his passengers, Harry Diamond, radio engineer, and William LaViolette, mechanic, tho little noticed by the public, will very likely go down in aviation history as one of the most epoch-making of air trips. They made a perfect three-point landing, flying entirely by instrument throughout. The flight demonstrated that aviation can be freed of the despotism of bad weather.

The blind-landing system makes use of all regular instruments now standard on commercial planes. In addition, it requires three separate radio devices at the field, which notify the pilot of his position with respect to landing.

The chief aid is the "landing beam"—a directional radio beam like an invisible ray of light aimed upward and outward from the field at the correct landing angle. The pilot picks up this beam at a distance of eight or ten miles, and follows it by means of instruments that tell him whether he is above or below the proper landing angle, and whether to the right or left of the landing runway. His distance from the field is indicated approximately by the strength of the beam.

As the pilot approaches the field, an absolute indication of his distance is given by a radio signal from a "marker beacon," which sounds a distinctive tone in his earphones. This tone is given when the plane is 2,000 to 1,700 feet from the edge of the airport. When he hears this signal the pilot handles his ship as he would at such a point in visual landing, carefully keeping on the landing beam by means of his instruments.

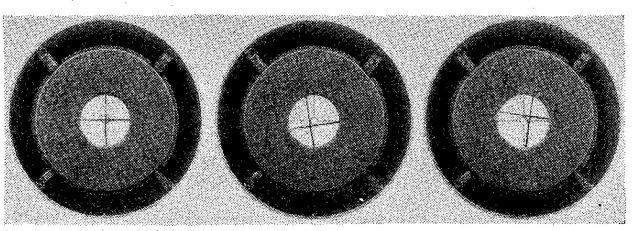
When he passes the boundary, a second marker beacon notifies him that he is over the field. The pilot then throttles down his engine and pulls back the control stick to be in correct position for landing when his wheels touch the ground.

The actual test of the system at Newark Airport followed more than a hundred test landings with two pilots in a double-cockpit, double-control plane, in which one cockpit was hooded and the other open. The majority of these tests took place at College Park, where the landing runway is only 2,000 feet long and 100 feet wide, with the approach unobstructed for only 300 feet. Despite these difficult conditions, successful tests were made again and again, in all kinds of weather and under a wide variety of conditions.

Lyman J. Briggs, director of the Bureau of Standards of the Department of Commerce, recently announced that service tests of the system would soon begin on commercial air-lines, and that a number of installations of blind-landing equipment are being planned in European airports.

Several instrument manufacturers are turning out blind-landing equipment for commercial planes. The apparatus used by the pilot has been simplified. He is informed of his landing-beam position by two indicating hands in a single instrument. A horizontal hand shows whether the plane is nosing down or up relative to the beam; a vertical hand, whether it is turning off the beam to the right or left.

In view of this development and the success of automatic pilots, it may soon be possible to construct an air-plane that will take off, fly and land automatically in any weather and at any time of day or night.



Courtesy of the United States Department of Commerce

WHAT THE PILOT SEES

The readings of the "blind landing" instrument. At the left is the reading when the plane is in the landing beam; center, below and to the left of the beam; right, above and right of the beam. The pilot must keep the pointer centered

First Mention of Maya Ruins

A photostatic copy of one of the first books ever written on the American Indian has been obtained by the Smithsonian Institution (Washington). It was discovered in the Vatican Library by Dr. Charles U. Clark and consists of eighty printed pages and 500 pages in manuscript. The author was Vasques de Espinosa, who died in 1630.

Espinosa accompanied a Spanish expedition to America to gain first-hand material, and he made many quaint observations concerning the customs of Indian tribes. An interesting item in the book is his description of Maya ruins. He is believed to have been the first white man to write of them.

Vision at Birth

The normal infant is born with the faculty of distinguishing light from darkness and, possibly, with the sense of color.

But it is not born with stereoscopic vision, reports Wilbur B. Rayton, scientific bureau head of the Bausch & Lomb Optical Company.

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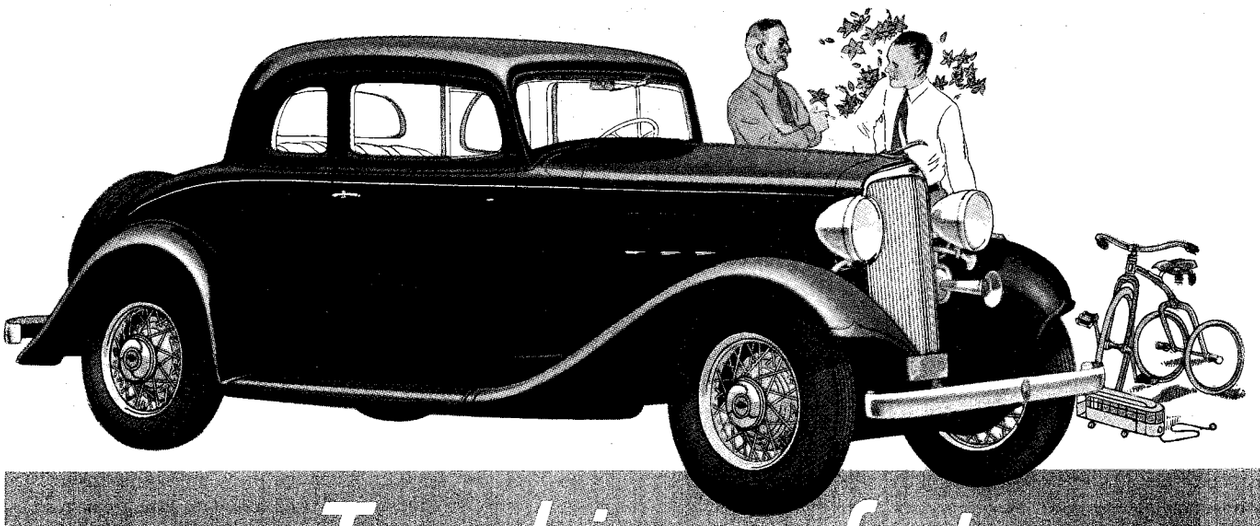

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All of which leads up to the very happy suggestion: If you aren't so free and easy in your present motor car, why not relax, now—in a Chevrolet?

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America's Only Ameba-Maker

By Michel Mok

So far, Gen. Hugh S. Johnson has not formulated a fair-competition code for ameba-makers. He doesn't need to, for, so far as is known, there is only one in this country—Herman O. Mueller, of the American Museum of Natural History, New York.

Ask Mr. Mueller what he does for a living, and he'll say he is a glass-blower. Ask the curators at the Museum about him, and they'll declare he is a wizard.

After months of work, Mr. Mueller recently completed a new series of ten species of rotifers modeled in glass so as to show the microscopic water creatures' internal structure as well as their fantastic exterior. This group, Dr. Roy Waldo Miner, curator of living invertebrates at the Museum, has just announced, will be installed in Darwin Hall, probably before January 1, to supplement the rotifer exhibit now on view there.

Courtesy of the American Museum of Natural History

THE "AMEBA-MAKER" AT WORK

Herman O. Mueller with his only piece of apparatus, an old-fashioned blow-pipe

Magnified Millions of Times

Ranging from four to eight inches in height, the models will magnify the animals they represent from 8,000,000 to 125,000,000 times. The living creatures that "posed" for their replicas under the microscope, were from 1-250th to 1-25th of one inch long.

For thirty years it has been Mr. Mueller's job to make people see the wonders of the enchanted world that teems unseen in a drop of water. Five days a week, eight hours a day, he sits in his shop on the top floor of the Museum, fashioning glass models of amebas, protozoa, rotifers, radiolarians, and whatever else the tiny inhabitants of sea, lake, pools, and roadside puddles are called.

In about a dozen glass cases in Darwin Hall, on the main floor of the Museum, Mr. Mueller's lifework is on exhibition. Women visitors usually make straight for the rhizopoda, one-celled microscopic tropical sea creatures, more often called radiolarians because of the protoplasmic "feelers" that radiate from them. Star-shaped, crystal-clear or vari-colored translucent jewels fit for a fairy princess, Mr. Mueller's models are so delicate and sparkling as to seem fashioned from the seafoam and sunshine in which the invisible originals live. Measuring about two inches in diameter each, they represent the creatures enlarged more than 500,000 times.

Men usually gravitate toward the rotifer and bryozoa groups, to which the latest products of Mr. Mueller's skill soon will be added. Each is shown behind a giant model of a magnifying glass, four feet in diameter. The rotifer exhibit represents the animal and plant life on one-half inch of pond-bottom magnified 1,000,000 times. The bryozoa group is a 15,000-time enlargement of two inches of sea-bottom. In other cases are found the one-celled ameba, simplest form of animal life consisting of one droplet of protoplasm; its cousin, the slipper animalcule; cell-colonies looking for all the world like clusters of miniature bluebells, and other mysterious minute creatures which, evolutionists say, resemble man's earliest ancestors.

How the Models Are Made

How did Mr. Mueller get into the unique profession of "ameba-making"? And how does he make his remarkable models?

Seated at a zinc-covered bench in his brightly lighted shop, the stocky, genial master glass-blower readily answered the writer's questions. He has been a glass-blower since he was twelve. His father, his grandfather, his great-grandfather before him, were glass-blowers. And so, literally, were his sisters, his cousins and his aunts.

"You see," he explained, "I come from a little town called Neuhaus, in Thuringia, Germany. The whole district is devoted to glass-blowing and porcelain making, and has been for hundreds of years. Glass-blowing there is a home industry, and every member of the family—men, women, boys and girls—learn to help. My mother and small sisters used to help my father, along with us boys.

"I was the oldest son, and when father came to America, forty years ago, I came with him. I was fifteen then. We set up shop down-town, where we stayed many years. We made all kinds of glassware for the Fifth Avenue shops, especially fancy wine-glasses that were much in demand in those days.

"One day, when we had been here about ten years, two scientists from the Museum dropped in with an order for some enlarged models of tiny marine animals. I did the work, and I guess it must have been all right, for I was asked to take a part-time job in the preparation department of the Museum. Afterwards, it grew into a full-time job, and I am still holding it down."

Then he explained how the models are made.

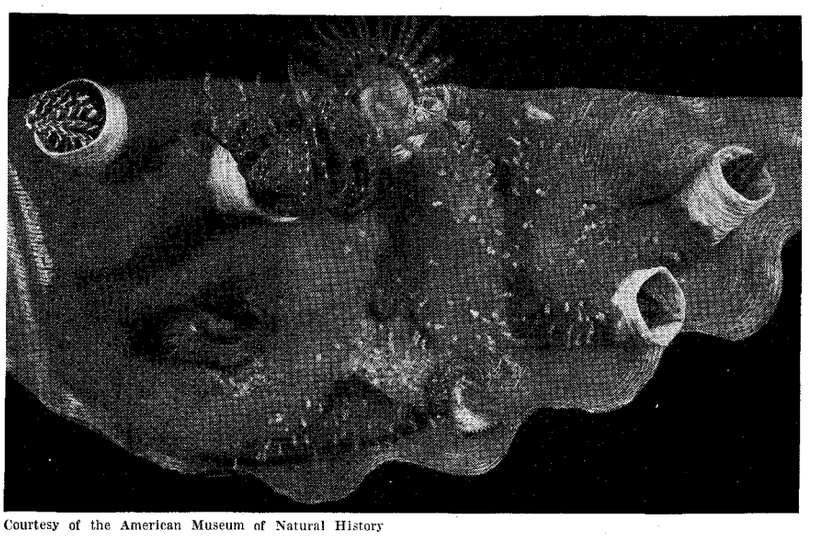
The exhibits represent what the eye of the microscope sees. Dr. Miner, or one of his assistants, makes a sketch of the species intended for exhibit. This, with the proper specifications for enlargement, he gives to Mr. Mueller to work from.

"The rest is easy," said the glass-blower with the suspicion of a wink. "I simply make them."

He "makes them" without any apparatus except an ordinary blow-pipe such as glass-blowers have used for centuries, and no tool but a common stylus. The rest he does with his mouth and hands. Color is applied with an air-brush.

China's Policewomen

Nanking now has thirty-two policewomen, tho the first Chinese city to employ women as officers of the law was not Nanking but Shanghai. Now Peiping has several. They wear uniforms, and some of them carry arms. According to *The Policewoman's Review*, a girl enlisting with Peiping's "Finest" must be nineteen or thereabouts. She must be single, and she "must not have served a prison sentence of more than one year."



Courtesy of the American Museum of Natural History

Part of the Under-Sea Life Group Fashioned in Glass

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Friend of the New Deal's Controlled Inflation

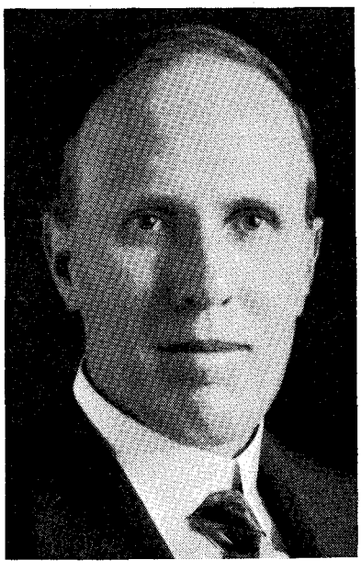
A few days before leaving his office for a vacation, Prof. Willford I. King, of New York University, stanch advocate of controlled inflation, expressed the belief that the New Deal has been chiefly beneficial for having raised prices. Dr. King has naturally felt elated over business improvement, because a few months previously, in May, he had seen many of his ideas included in Senator Thomas's inflation amendment to the farm bill.

"The benefits of the New Deal have been primarily monetary," Dr. King said. "If we had remained on the gold standard, prices would have continued downward. As soon as prices go up, business leaps upward instantaneously."

Dr. King, fifty-three-year-old statistician, mild-mannered and soft speaking, was behind the scenes of the inflation talk early in the year. He advised Senator Thomas when the latter's amendment was attached to the farm-relief bill. He usually smiles when he talks, thus disarming his opponents. Tall, with elongated face, hair graying, he is determined on his own convictions. His relations with Washington have been exclusively with members of Congress. He reports—rather emphatically—that he has nothing to do with the "brain trust."

It is his belief that by raising prices, business all along the line will pick up, automatically increasing employment. It works like a spiral, he explains, in the reverse order of deflation in a depression. When speaking of inflation he is careful to interpose the word "controlled," and he believes one man, the President, should be responsible for the control. He distrusts legislative ability to control inflation.

The Thomas amendment empowered the President to put more money into circulation, and to change the weight of the gold dollar if necessary. Dr. King believes that if President Roosevelt carries out his intention to raise the price-level it is probable that he will have to lower the content of the gold dollar—"not certain, but probable."



Willford I. King

While elated with the rise in prices, Dr. King is not too certain about other features of the New Deal. The minimum wage rule, he thinks, "is dangerous in that it tends to create the same conditions that exist in England and Germany, because the wage minimum is fixed higher than the market will pay. This makes for perpetual unemployment. When the minimum wage is set above the market, it sentences a number of persons to unemployment. To my mind the minimum wage has either a bad effect or no effect. Fortunately, the minimum wages being set in Washington are in most cases very low, nearer the market value."

Limitation of hours of work, he said, is all right as a temporary means of spreading work, "but in the end this will tend to prevent the rise of earning power. It gives people leisure, but less pay. It is a fallacy to believe that shorter hours mean more pay."

Putting College Students on Farms to Fit Them for Life

A new note to college life was added this summer when sixty-five students and instructors of New College, a training-school for teachers affiliated with Teachers College, Columbia University, opened a farm community in North Carolina as a regular part of the college courses. New College represented a distinct departure from the usual educational procedures when it opened in September, 1932, and the rural community (a required course, incidentally), is only one of the many unusual features of the institution.

Dr. Clarence Linton, secretary of Teachers College, who is supervising the college in the absence in Europe of Dr. Thomas Alexander, said the farm community was in keeping with the general policy of fitting the students to life situations. The college requires that each student spend a year of study in Europe, and the traditional point and credit system peculiar to virtually all schools has been abolished. Students are also required to spend a period of several months in some industrial experience.

It was a supreme compliment to North Carolina when that State was chosen as the ideal region for the community. According to Dr. Linton, "The mountains of North Carolina were favorably considered because of the remoteness from the hurry, bustle and strain of city life, the admirable character of the climate of southwestern North Carolina, and the rich biological, botanical, geological, geographical and sociological resources of this area. The State provides not only the greatest variety of fauna and flora but also the best examples of each to be found within a like area in the United States."

"New College seeks to discover superior young men and women and interest them in education as a professional career," Dr. Linton explained. "Special emphasis is placed on a broad cultural foundation which is permeated by a professional view-point. To this end each student is urged to have as many contacts with life situations as possible. The curriculum is as broad as life.

"In the farm community students and instructors are learning first hand what rural life is like in the attempt to establish a community life with an educational program. Here sixty-five students and instructors divide their time between study and work. The community is located on an 1,800-acre farm in the Blue Ridge mountains, eighteen miles from Waynesville, about the same distance from Canton, and approximately thirty-five miles from Asheville.

"Most of the work of the community is done by students and faculty. Students of household arts plan menus, purchase, prepare, and serve the food. All cooperate in planting, cultivating and harvesting the garden and field crops, and in caring for the chickens, pigs, and cows which furnish food for the group. Others cut and bring in the wood, which is the chief fuel for cooking, while some assume the care of buildings and grounds."

The tables are turned in this informal academic environment. Students and instructors exchange places, and any one who knows something that others do not may become a teacher. Much of the supervision is done actually by the students. The community is permanent and will be open all the year round.

The Fears of Children

Despite the definite trend toward realism in modern life, children still are afraid of such supernatural manifestations as giants, witches, monsters, ghosts and devils. Mystery and gorilla movies, spooky stories, radio crime programs, and even lurid pictures in tabloid newspapers produce distinct fears, while kidnaping retains—even before the sensational kidnaping wave of the past two years—a large element of dreaded fear for many children.

These findings are among the many derived from an exhaustive study of children's fears, desires and fancies just completed by Dr. Arthur T. Jersild, assistant professor of education and research of the Child Labor Development Institute, Teachers College, Columbia University. Doctor Jersild studied 400 children, ages five to twelve, in public and private schools of New York. He delved into their dreams, asked them what they would do if they had a million dollars, and whether they preferred to be boys or girls.

One of the most surprizing findings was the fears of the occult, the supernatural, of mystery, skeletons, corpses and deaths. Twenty-one per cent. of the children classed these as their "worst fears." The younger children expressed fear of animals, while seven per cent. were primarily afraid of robbers, kidnapers and others of the criminal class. Doctor Jersild said the fear of kidnaping had been engendered by conversation and stories, often by parents, for all but twelve of the 400 children had been interviewed before the kidnaping of the Lindbergh baby, early in 1932.

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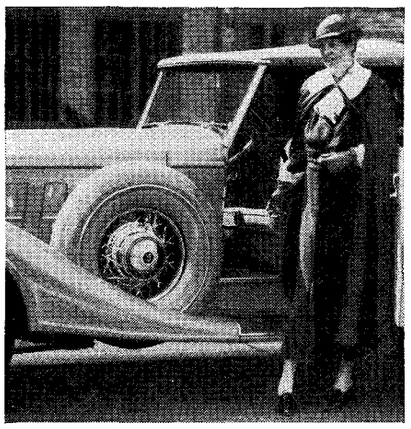
A New Interpretation of the "First Lady's" Rôle

By Emma Bugbee

IT is now more than six months since Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt became mistress of the White House—six months which have taught the American people that the New Deal involved a new conception of the rôle of "First Lady."

In the past, the life of a President's wife had been more or less restricted to affairs within the White House and to public appearances of considerable pomp and ceremony. Tradition appeared to prescribe this, and the wives of most Presidents, after a few feeble struggles, accepted the convention. Mrs. Roosevelt is the first to succeed in combining the duties of mistress of the



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MRS. ROOSEVELT AND HER ROADSTER

In this little blue car she darts about the capital or up a mountain

White House with a whole cycle of cheerful activities of her own.

They have in six months become accustomed to the blithe picture of the "First Lady" skimming about Washington in her little blue roadster, or boarding an air-plane with her bulging brief-case and her knitting-bag.

She Dislikes Formality

They have come to understand that formalities attending her own person irk the "First Lady," and that White House footmen have to foot it lively if they are to handle her baggage before she does herself. She dislikes the very title "First Lady." It clings to her position in spite of her protests. She does her best to continue the same breezy, energetic individual she was before coming to the White House. On her vacations by motor she loves to drop in unheralded at modest hostelries, or to picnic by a brook (where for an hour or two she will not be under observation).

In the White House Mrs. Roosevelt seldom has an idle moment. She rises early, and works late into the night, ordering her household, directing her children's affairs, receiving delegations and official guests at luncheon, tea, and dinner, and attending industriously to the hundreds of letters which pour in upon her in answer to her plea not to be "shut away" from the currents of common American living.

The President, whose nature is equally buoyant, enters cheerfully into the spirit of his wife's activities. In fact, he sets the pace in keeping his household keyed to laughter, hard work, and warm-hearted informality. Together their genius for hospitality has achieved a Washington miracle in transforming state dinners into functions where every one has a good time. In less formal hours the same vivacious welcome has been accorded to Gloucester fishermen, infantile paralysis victims, old soldiers, and the eighty-one-year-old Kentuckian who longed for just one meal at the White House before she died.

A Love for the Outdoors

The President and his wife share a love of outdoor living. They crowd into their Washington schedule as many yachting and motor picnics as possible, and top off days of hard labor at their desks with a plunge into the swimming pool with such children, grandchildren, and political or journalistic guests as can keep their heads above water.

Mr. Roosevelt likewise sympathizes with his wife's very modern impulse to take to the air whenever she wishes to get somewhere in a hurry. He did the same thing himself last summer when he flew to Chicago to accept the Democratic nomination. However, he discouraged her desire to learn to pilot a ship herself.

But the duties of the White House, arduous tho they are, have not been sufficient to absorb the mental and physical energies of its mistress. She has delivered speeches indefatigably, often flying to New York for the purpose, lifting her voice decisively whenever she thought she could aid hungry children or some group of workers in distress. She continues to be a feminist, educator, advocate of world peace, and supporter of social welfare projects of many kinds.

"Good and Strong"

It is difficult to fathom the secret of this tremendous endurance.

"How do you do it?" every one asks her.

And she always smiles cheerfully and says,

"Oh, I'm good and strong."

She takes few precautions in the field of health, embarking on some new and taxing enterprise with the debonair reminder that she has never been ill in her life. Apparently she has never been tired either, for she does not foresee inevitable fatigue as an element to interfere with her plans.

She keeps trim by regular exercises before breakfast, which give place to horseback riding when the weather permits. She eats sparingly—toast, coffee and orange-juice in the morning.

The secret of Mrs. Roosevelt's endurance lies, of course, not wholly in her being "good and strong," but in her possession of a cheerful disposition and an alert mind. She really likes people. Their affairs interest her. She talks eagerly with Gaspé fishermen, West Virginia miners, farmers and attendants at gasoline stations, East Side factory workers, widows with children to be educated. She is constantly performing little kindnesses (strictly "off the record") for all sorts of persons, pouring out money and time and affection without stint. The money she earns with her pen is spent on her personal charities. For her friends she is incredibly thoughtful about such things as notes, flowers, and small gifts. Her employees adore her.

She can endure long hours of public

© International

FUN ON THE WHITE HOUSE LAWN

The First Lady with her grandchildren, Sistie and Buzzie Dall

meetings, long miles of sightseeing in hospitals, schools, and prisons, inevitable to her position as wife and representative of the President, because she has a real interest in the social problems which such institutions represent.

Danger and Criticism

Another element in Mrs. Roosevelt's freedom from nervous strain is her lack of fear. She banishes from her mind the thought of danger. "I can not imagine living in the fear of death," she said the day after the attempted assassination of the President at Miami last February.

She has her "Uncle Ted's" joyous zest in adventure. So she darts about the country in her blue roadster, or by air-plane. She drove her roadster to the top of Whiteface Mountain in the Adirondacks on an unfinished road, and to the top of Mount Mansfield in the Green Mountains after everybody in the Summit House hotel had retired. She learned to drive an automobile more than twenty years ago, and now longs for an air-plane of her own.

She is equally free from fear of criticism. Many of her activities, she is well aware, are not approved by the more conservative portions of the population.

"I am sorry if I hurt any one's feelings," she says, "but one must do in this life the thing that seems right to oneself."

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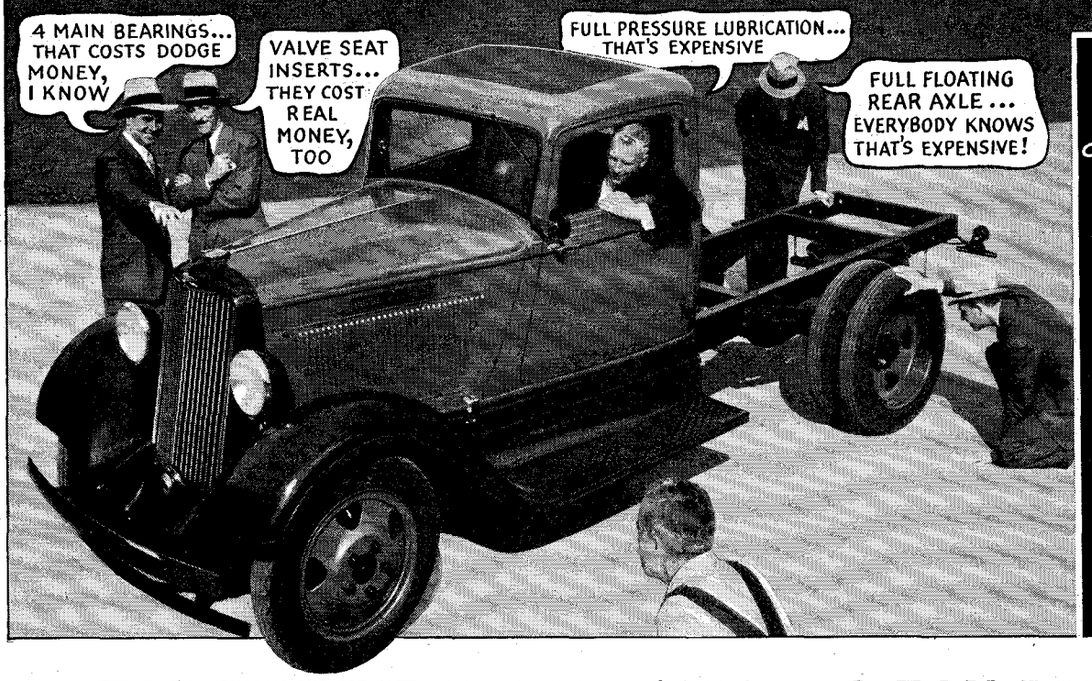
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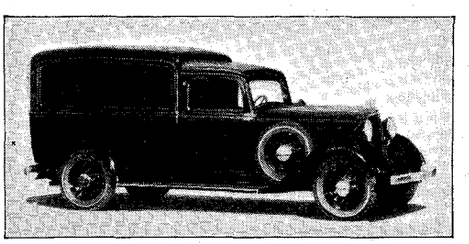

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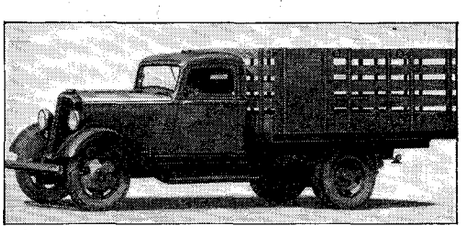

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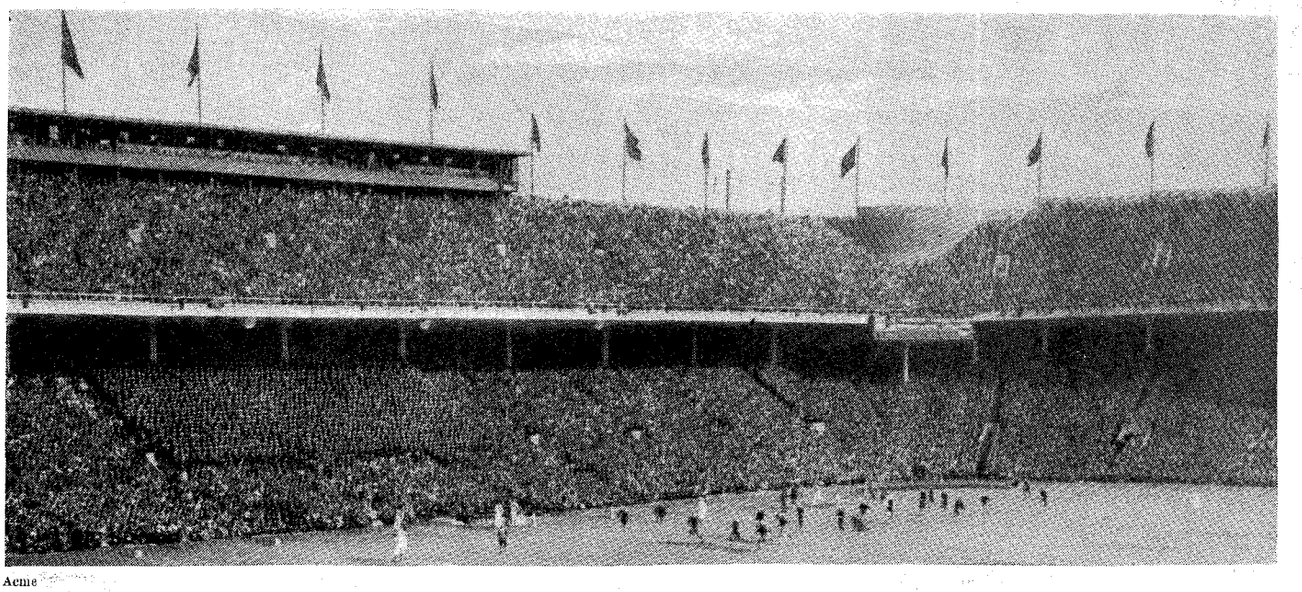
King Football Answers the Depression

The New Season Will See Ticket Prices Cut, Substitution of Major Games for Practise Set-ups, Emergence of an Eastern Big Ten and Patching Up of Old Feuds

By George Trevor



Acme

79,000 Watch a Football Game on Franklin Field, Philadelphia

A FEW weeks ago, while stars twinkled above the gray outlines of Soldiers' Field Colosseum, Chicago, some 60,000 enthusiasts clamored for admission, despite the muggy heat, to watch two all-star elevens representing the Mid-West and the Far-West put on an all-America football show under glaring arc lights.

The promoters of this midsummer night's madness misgaged the drawing power of their spectacle. They anticipated a crowd of about 30,000 persons—feeling that such a figure was high for a game which was so patently out of season. Just to be safe they printed 45,000 tickets. That liberal consignment was snapped up by football addicts who have been waiting impatiently since last December for another whiff of their favorite game. Pasteboards had to be improvised hastily. Those 60,000 thrill seekers were not disappointed. They saw a spectacular if somewhat unpolished struggle, with Harry Newman, Michigan's amazing point-getter, once again coming through in the pinch with a touch-down pass.

Football attendance figures for the entire nation fell off about 27 per cent. last fall from the 1929 peak, but this drop may fairly be construed as reflecting the backlash of economic depression rather than any waning of public interest. As a matter of fact, gridiron gate receipts suffered less than most business balance sheets.

Ticket Prices

The Hoover Commission on Social Trends reported that popular interest in football remained constant from 1920 to 1930. The sudden drop in attendance totals which began in 1930 and became more pronounced last fall coincides with the market collapse and the general economic decline.

College athletic heads were slow to see the handwriting on the wall and reduce ticket prices to conform with shrunken budgets. The public is as keen as ever to watch this modern counterpart of the Roman gladiatorial show, but simply can not pay the price.

Yale, for example, packed the Bowl brimful for the Georgia game in 1931 when only a dollar per head was charged. Of course the gross intake may be greater when 25,000 persons pay three dollars apiece, but what is more bleak and depressing than vast expanses of vacant seats in a gargantuan concrete saucer?

Ticket prices are coming down decidedly this fall yet, unfortunately for John Doe, Yale '97, much of this saving will be offset by the government amusement tax. John Doe, a typical graduate, has a wife and two children who show virulent symptoms of that contagious fall madness tabbed "footballitis Americanus." If he takes his family to four of Yale's major games it will cost him about $40 for tickets alone. New Haven is a good two hours motor or railroad ride from New York, but traveling expenses are negligible compared to the drain on his pocket-book for luncheon and then dinner at one of those Boston Post Road after-the-game dancing places. One Saturday afternoon's family outing at the Yale-Army game, let us say, will set him back around $30. That is a modest figure. Remembering that there are some 630 colleges in the United States capable of supporting a football team in the style to which it has become accustomed, you get a fair idea of the money spent by the public each fall on football and its concomitants.

The National Spectacle

For all its palatial stadiums—the thirty largest have a total seating capacity of 1,250,000 persons (excluding municipal arenas such as Soldiers' Field, Chicago)—college football is merely the tail that wags the dog. Parke Davis, football statistician, will tell you that there are ten high-school players for every college player; that high-school attendance figures exceed those of the intercollegiate gridiron by more than two to one; and that the scholastic arenas aggregate more seats than the collegiate colosseums. This won't surprize you so much when you realize that every town in America has a high-school eleven, not to mention the private and secondary school teams. Despite its brief season, football has ousted baseball as the national spectacle if not the national game. Tho limited to ten weeks in the autumn, football outdraws baseball (with its six-month campaign) by a wide margin. Excluding sand-lots, the number of boys between the ages of twenty-four and fourteen enrolled on regularly organized football teams is greater than the number similarly affiliated with baseball nines.

The economic depression must inevitably be reflected in so wide-spread and popular a game, catering as it does to the entertainment of 10,000,000 people. Colleges accessible to large centers of population have been relatively less affected by the business debacle than such isolated outposts as Cornell, Dartmouth, Colgate and the like. Community interest has sustained the University of Pennsylvania, for example, at

(Continued on Page 33)

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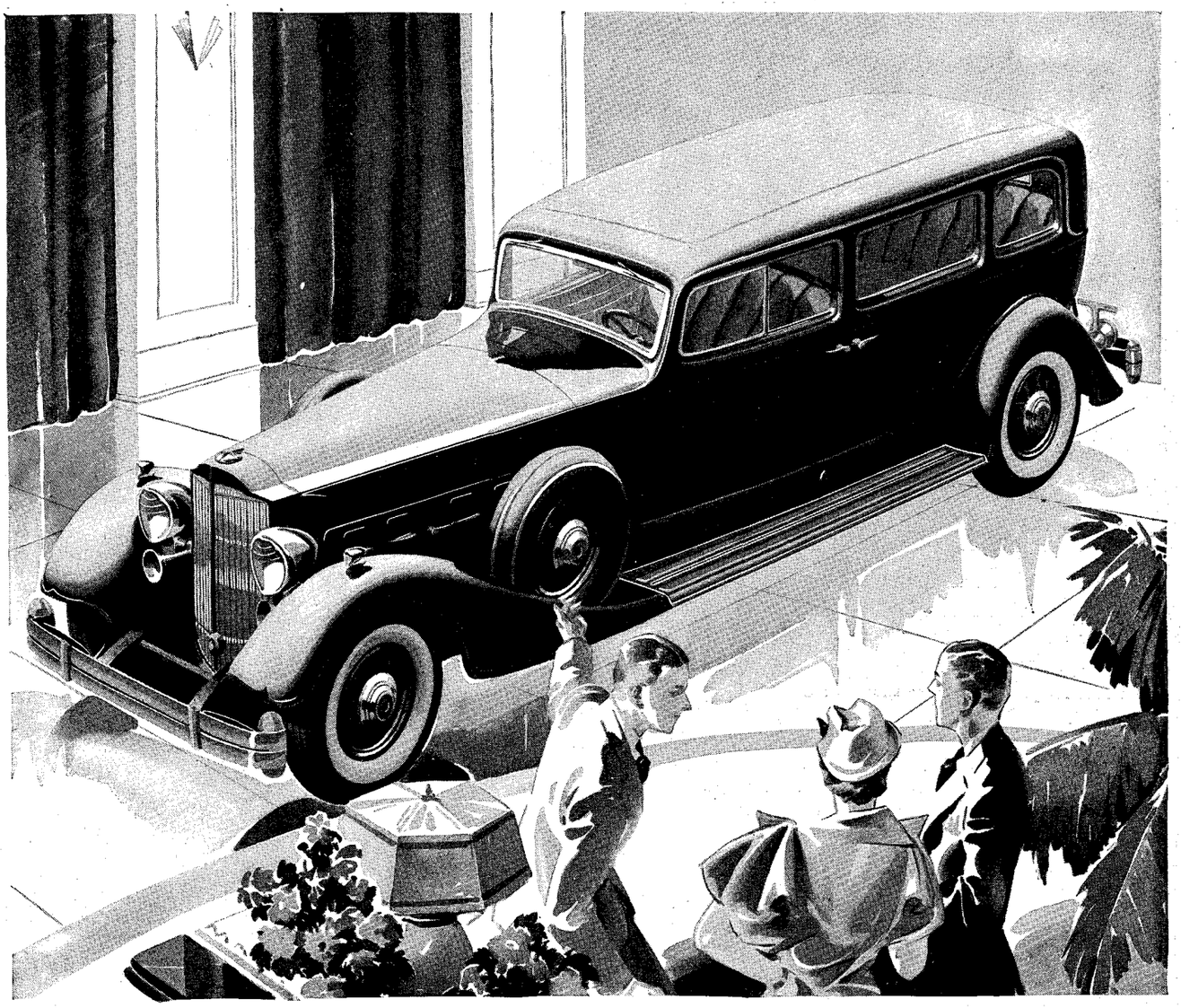

Packard urges you to borrow this yardstick

IF YOU plan to buy a fine car this year, Packard has a yardstick it wants to lend you.

That yardstick is the new 1934 Packard—a car deliberately designed to be the standard of value with which to judge all fine cars, American or European.

And this year, more than ever, the fine-car buyer needs such a yardstick.

For, within the past three years, there has been a revolution in automotive values. The engineering progress of a decade has been compressed into three years.

Old prejudices should no longer influence you in your choice of a fine car. Packard believes that this year, of all years, you should *know!*

And the best way to know is to ride in every other fine car America can offer you. But ride in a Packard *first.* Then use the knowledge you get behind the wheel of a new 1934 Packard to judge every other fine car.

And remember this—if you buy a Packard, you can plan to keep it at least five years. Five years from now your 1934 Packard will still give you peak performance. And five years from now your Packard will still be smart—for the lines of a Packard never wear out.

Why not telephone your Packard dealer today and ask him to bring a new Packard to your home? Take your choice of the new Eight, the new Super-Eight, or the new Twelve.

Drive it. Dare other fine cars to match it. Do this, and we'll leave it to you which car you'll want to own. We believe it will be a Packard.

PACKARD 1934

THE YARDSTICK WITH WHICH TO MEASURE ALL FINE CAR VALUES

The Packard Eight · The Packard Super-Eight
The Packard Twelve

PARENTS: Boys and girls visiting the Packard exhibit at A Century of Progress in Chicago receive a fascinating booklet that tells in detail what makes the wheels go around in a motor car. If your children, too, would be interested, write the Advertising Department, Packard Motor Car Company, Detroit, Michigan for their free copy of *Jack and Jill in Motor-Car-Land.*

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From Our Readers to Our Readers

Praising the Prohibition Poll

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—"From Our Readers to Our Readers" is another interesting feature of your publication.

Altho I am a dry I feel the criticisms published in your issue of August 26 are unfair and too severe. From the beginning, the returns were not pleasing to a dry, but your methods must have been all right, for subsequent elections proved they were surprizingly accurate.

You can not justly be accused of influencing votes either way, further than that which might be attributed to human nature to follow the majority, and you are certainly not responsible for that.

I think your references to the accuracy of the poll have been conservative indeed, in view of the immeasurable times THE LITERARY DIGEST has been made the target of unjust attacks in regard to the poll on Prohibition.

HARRY ARMSTRONG.

Armington, Mont.

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—I disagree with the opinions of Jeannette A. Reid and Karl A. Flickinger relative the DIGEST poll, and as set forth in the August 26 issue of THE LITERARY DIGEST.

When Mr. Hoover began to mess with Wickersham, many ardent Republicans said (*then*) that Hoover would go out—further "that if this shambling is to be taken as symbolic of his general leadership, then he is as good as out now!"

I consider it to your credit that you foresaw and predicted the very thing that happened.

Any law that tends to foster disrespect for the laws in general is particularly bad for *any* country, and doubly so for this country which is already overburdened with a lot of useless laws to the extent that justice is actually frustrated by them.

P. W. WILSON.

Lakewood, Ohio.

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—I'm inclined to believe that those two persons who made criticisms in regards to your poll on Prohibition are rather narrow-minded in saying what they did. No person can be influenced by a newspaper or magazine, for everybody has his own way of thinking.

I'm a subscriber to THE LITERARY DIGEST, and it doesn't overdo any topic of the day; it doesn't show partiality on either side. Much credit must be given to THE LITERARY DIGEST in holding a straw vote, also how precise the forecast of the poll was.

VINCENT F. STULGIS.

Lawrence, Mass.

Respect for Law and Order

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—I have been a subscriber and admirer of your publication for nearly forty years.

I am wondering whether you realize how dynamic for the establishment of truth your frequent references to your last poll on the Prohibition issue have become.

I am a dry and have felt that your publication has done more to create a respect toward law and order than any other agency.

IRVING H. WALKER.

Newark, N. J.

Prohibition's Lessons

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Has Prohibition taught us nothing? Truth is, our obsolescent legal machinery can not, does not, function under modern conditions. Crime laughs at it. Struts unafraid. That tweedledee and tweedledum blocks the wheels, is trite.

Something more is necessary than to pass laws. Something which legal practise does not sanction. Smedley Butler was right when, in effect he said, "Gather in the criminals. They're known. Then put the burden of proof on them. Let them show where they get their wherewithal. Let their failure to do so, incriminate."

Everywhere the courts are choked—weeks, months behind. Let the court, instead of working four hours per day, five days per week, with two months' vacation, put in full time like the rest of us. Give us speedy trials, swift justice. And, after conviction, hard work, plain food, with no respite from the full sentence imposed . . . on some "Devil's Island," far from Crime's happy hunting grounds, our beloved country, where "THE LAW" has fallen into disrepute.

E. A. BATON.

Seattle, Wash.

Two Weak Points About Juries

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—The very timely article in your issue of August 26 on the punishment of crime seems to omit at least two of the main reasons for the scandalous failure of our courts to convict and punish crime. One of these weak points is the almost universal law that a jury decision must be unanimous to be effective. A majority decision should govern as in all other bodies from neighborhood meetings to Congress and the Supreme Court. We recognize the right of the majority to govern. If a jury were divided six to six the presiding judge should have the deciding vote. Unanimity is practically impossible among any twelve persons on any subject in our complex times. The second point of weakness is the mode of selection and rejection of jurors. The judge alone should decide as to the fitness of jurors, as is the rule in Canada. with the best results. No long delays in securing a panel there.

GEORGE L. BURTIS.

Pasadena, Calif.

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—The article in THE DIGEST, entitled "The Shadows of Whipping Post and Gallows," provokes inquiry: "The cowardly ruffians whose deeds are romanticized in Hollywood's gangster films" certainly should provoke something more than a simple suggestion of "embarrassment."

THE DIGEST could wage a successful campaign against the making of such films and contribute something valuable toward crime prevention, which to the minds of many is equally important with that of crime punishment, and of far more real service to the country than polling for political information.

K.C.S.

Ithaca, N. Y.

"Eliminate the Criminal"

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—To my mind it is not more laws that is needed, but the enforcement of those we have. In the war between society and the criminal, the idea should be to eliminate the criminal. For each murderer, kidnaper, or in fact any criminal that is summarily executed, society is 100 per cent. free from any further depredations from that source, and the percentage of the criminal element is reduced just that much. If standing a soldier against a wall and using a firing squad is good enough for soldiers who prove to be enemies of the country, why should we hesitate to use this method of removing any other enemy? Why spend the taxpayer's money in lodging and feeding, or even in erecting a gallows, or manufacturing electric machinery with which to put him to death? The speediest, surest, and quickest way a criminal may be disposed of (and the cheapest) will be the better and the only way society may have protection.

JOHN F. GRAY.

Detroit, Mich.

"Dark George"

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—In your issue of August 26 this sentence appears, referring to King Alexander Karageorgevitch: "Called 'Kara (Dark) George' by his enemies because of his complexion, he proudly adopted the name."

The name Karageorge was given to the great-grandfather of the present King of Jugo-Slavia. His real name was George Petrovitch (his father's name being Peter). In his later years he became a Serbian leader in the revolt of 1804-1813 against the Turkish oppression. Because of his popularity and due to his dark complexion people prefixed his Christian name with a Turkish word "Kara" (Dark). Since then, the family name became Karageorgevich.

IVAN MLADINEO.

New York City.

A HIDE-OUT

—Kirby in the New York *World-Telegram*

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—King Alexander of Jugo-Slavia does *not* have a civil list of $1,000,000 a year, he is *not* the most highly salaried monarch in the world, and his throne is *not* a shaky one, but is one of the most solid in Europe. The four-Power pact has not in any way weakened his authority, but has, curiously enough, improved the political situation by creating distinctly better relations with Italy. France never approved or disapproved King Alexander's dictatorship, as it is a completely domestic question. The only person who sincerely desires to get rid of it is King Alexander himself. King Alexander was *not* called Kara George (Black George) by his enemies, as his name is not George but Alexander. . . . The photograph too is not impeccable. King Alexander has not worn a mustache for a number of years past. Apart from these details the paragraph is otherwise completely correct.

GORDON GORDON-SMITH.

Royal Jugo-Slav Legation,
Washington.

[Extreme condensation is responsible for this inaccuracy, to which our attention has been called by several readers.—Ed.]

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On the Screen

There is something curiously honest about the motion-picture. On the surface it seems the most fraudulent of dramatic mediums. Everything about it, from its advertising to its camera tricks, supplies evidence for those suspicious souls who would regard Hollywood as a home for fakers and the cinema as the current variation of the shell game. The dialog must be specious, the acting extravagant, the production cheaply expansive, the stories juvenile, and the whole outlook in the puerile stage—these are the criticisms that enemies of the screen usually bring against it, and for which much evidence to be found in the films, themselves, would appear to offer proof. The cinema, most of the evidence hints, is a carnival of rowdy showmanship and of frivolous emotions.

Neverthless, all of these sensational, if natural, charges omit the fact that the screen is essentially the most austere form of the drama. It is in its very nature a coldly mechanical medium, and all of the attempts to provide it with the sensations of showmanship are merely an attempt to bring enough humanity to it to make up for its primary puritanism. The films demand an excess of the qualities of sex appeal because essentially they are cold examples of a mechanistic form of the drama which need extravagance to heat it up to a human temperature. At the same time this mechanistic quality can, in its very nature, flatten out the drama of a routine stage play and make it confess its chill familiarity, where most observers had been suspecting it of a heart-warming loveliness. There is, for example, **One Sunday Afternoon,** which seemed to most people in the theater a charming bit of nostalgia about small-town life at the turn of the century, but which, deprived of its warmth by the chill cinema, was shown for what it is, a commonplace and essentially second-rate piece of hard-working sentimentality. That, too, despite Miss Frances Fuller's charming performance.

The Masquerader—The old and familiar tale about the penniless newspaper man who impersonated his double, the brilliant but dissolute English political leader, and thereupon saved Britain in a crisis. The story and its imitators have been handled on stage and screen many hundred times, but thanks to Ronald Colman's performance in the dual rôle it still possesses a certain liveliness.

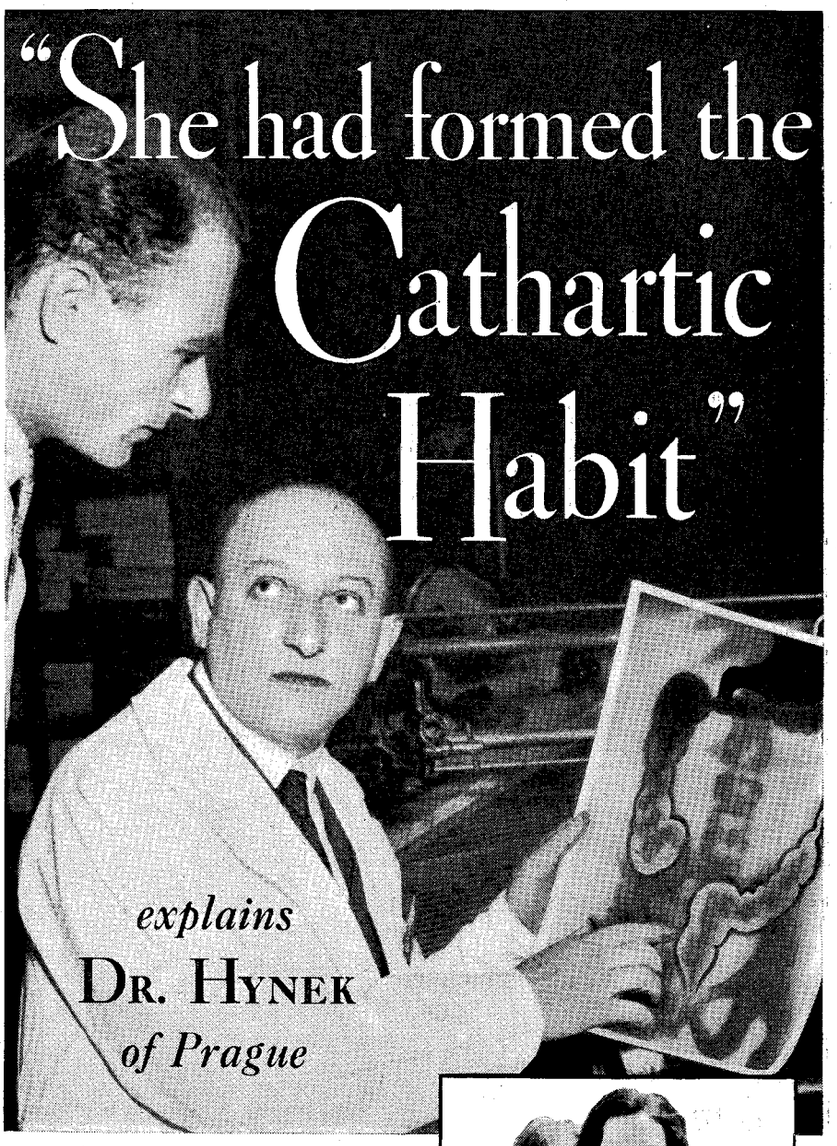
One Man's Journey—Lionel Barrymore as an idealistic old country doctor who sacrificed himself for humanity, and was rewarded for it by the esteem of his colleagues. A sentimental saga, but admirably acted by Mr. Barrymore.

Broadway to Hollywood—Three generations in the life of a vaudeville family, touchingly but rather too insistently and endlessly dramatized.

Goodbye Again—A popular stage comedy wrecked by too exuberant screen production.

ARGUS.

"She had formed the Cathartic Habit"



explains DR. HYNEK of Prague

"My case book contains the following record," says Dr. Hynek (holding X-ray):

"WOMAN. Symptoms—headaches, general fatigue, poor appetite. Unwisely she had formed the habit of taking cathartics. I ordered her to abandon them and eat fresh yeast . . . It soon restored her bowel action to normal."

AS Director of the Clinic for Internal Diseases in the University of Prague, Prof. Dr. Kristian Hynek occupies a very important medical post. He is the author of "Roentgenology of Stomach and Intestines."

"Fresh yeast," states Dr. Hynek, "is not habit-forming, as are cathartics and laxatives. It does not weaken. It increases the flow of gastric juices, improving digestion and appetite. It is very rich in vitamins B and G and, when irradiated, in the 'sunshine' vitamin D."

And he adds, "*I myself know of no better intestinal regulator.*"

Added to the diet, fresh yeast exerts a surprising tonic action on the digestive tract. Poisons that lead to indigestion, coated tongue, headaches, muddy complexion, etc., are swept away promptly and *naturally*.

Why be satisfied with imperfect health? You can get Fleischmann's Yeast at grocers, restaurants and soda fountains. Just eat 3 cakes a day, starting now!

● "Ever since my first baby came I was troubled with constipation," *writes* Mrs. L. H. Spafford, *of Kirkland, Wash.* "When our doctor prescribed Fleischmann's Yeast to another member of our family, I decided to try it myself . . . My constipation entirely disappeared."

IMPORTANT! Fleischmann's Yeast for health is sold only in the foil-wrapped cake with the yellow label. It's yeast in its fresh, effective form—rich in vitamins B, G and D—the kind doctors advise. Directions on the label.

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"REGULAR" FOLKS
BY JEFFERSON MACHAMER

MORAL: Good earnings depend on good health! Keep healthy by keeping "regular" with Ex-Lax—the chocolated laxative.

So mild! So gentle—yet so effective for all ages—for 27 years it has been America's favorite laxative. Insist on *genuine* Ex-Lax, spelled E-X-L-A-X.

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About Books and Their Authors

By Harold de Wolf Fuller

"Almost the first man I met in Chicago was Bryan, who at once carried me off to his room in a cheap hotel. His first words on closing the door were, 'I am going to be nominated by this convention!' I looked at him with doubt of his mental capacity. The convention was still two days off—the spectacle of Bryan, boyish in appearance, not even a delegate himself, and with not a single delegation pledged to him, calmly claiming the nomination seemed ridiculous.

Willis J. Abbot

"'Nonsense,' I said. 'You're too young.'

"'I'll be more than the constitutional age before election,' he replied. 'And I'll tell you right now I have a speech prepared which, if I get a chance to deliver it, will stampede the convention and get me the nomination.'"

This was in 1896. How events conspired to fulfil Bryan's prophecy, and how skilfully he adapted this prepared Cross of Gold speech to the exigencies of the precise moment when his opportunity to address the convention finally came are vividly told in a delightful book of memoirs—**Watching the World Go By**, by Willis J. Abbot (Boston: Little, Brown, and Company, $3.00). After a long career as a journalist in New Orleans, Kansas City, Chicago, New York, and Boston, Mr. Abbot has related his experiences in a book in which there are intimate memories of many leaders in public affairs.

* * *

Murder in Bermuda. By Willoughby Sharp (New York: Claude Kendall; $2.00). The records say that Bermuda never had a murder. What, then, is meant by the title of this highly entertaining mystery story? That, too, is a mystery which the reader must discover for himself. Liberally construed, the records still stand.

* * *

Presenting Lily Mars. By Booth Tarkington (New York: Doubleday, Doran and Company; $2.50). With his customary skill Mr. Tarkington has here written an engaging story of the stage. A small town in Indiana furnishes a playwright and the same small town furnishes Lily Mars as his leading lady—Lily vain and flirtatious with high-flown ambitions. Placed against her humble Indiana background, this sudden blossoming of the heroine into the "personage" she imagines herself to be makes a lively, entertaining picture fraught with complications.

* * *

Cecil Rhodes. By Sarah Gertrude Millin (New York: Harper and Brother; $3.75). The extraordinary career of the bequeather of the Rhodes scholarships, of whom it is hard to say whether he was more than dreamer or the man of action. Action on a gigantic scale filled his life, but he died at forty-nine broken and disillusioned, with projects unfulfilled. As a boy of eighteen suffering from lung trouble, which dogged him to the end, Rhodes went to South Africa for his health. Gold and diamond mines made him a millionaire before he was twenty. After taking up his residence as a student at Oxford he was elected a member of Parliament, and then entered upon that career of empire building by which he hoped to make England supreme in the land of his adoption.

Mrs. Millin writes of this remarkable figure with gusto and understanding. She has spent her life among the people of South Africa, and was born in the district which Rhodes represented in Parliament until he died. One gets from her a vivid picture of the way in which this colossus went about his designs, the bully when he could be, and no man more patient when patience was called for. His ambition was less for himself than for England.

* * *

Old Gimlet Eye. The Adventures of Smedley D. Butler. As told to Lowell Thomas (New York: Farrar and Rinehart; $2.75). At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, Butler, then a boy of sixteen, gave his age as eighteen, and entered the Marine Corps as a second lieutenant. Thenceforth his life was crowded with exciting action in many lands, including China at the time of the Boxer Rebellion. Now retired at fifty-two, General Butler is looking for new worlds to conquer.

* * *

The Forgotten Man. By E. G. Shinner (Chicago: Patterson Publishing Company; $2.00). The author, a successful man of affairs who writes simply and forcefully, has a remedy for our economic ills. The forgotten man is the merchant, who is ground down by mass production and mass distribution. Our salvation lies in decentralization. Prevent monopoly in all forms, limit the size of an individual business to a small fraction of what it may be now, and you will reinstate many capable business men in positions of authority and forestall the exercise of excessive power by the few.

* * *

Germany Enters the Third Reich. By Calvin B. Hoover (New York: The Macmillan Company; $2.50). Having made an intensive study of Soviet Russia, the author, who is professor in Duke University, came to the conclusion that if National Socialism is the alternative to Communism, there is much to be said for it. He believes that Hitler is not a ruler for a day; that the German people are becoming accustomed to a dictatorship; that patriotism is reviving among the masses.

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The Voice of the Negro

Black America now has about 150 weekly newspapers of its own, with an investment of nearly $4,000,000 and an aggregate circulation of more than 600,000.

In addition, as P. B. Young, Sr., reminds us, black America supports 200 religious periodicals, thirty-five college papers and magazines, scores of high-school news organs, sixteen trade journals, and thirteen fraternity magazines, while several ambitious monthlies—among them *The Crisis, Opportunity, The Journal of Negro History, The National Medical Journal,* and *The Journal of Negro Education*—serve the colored race alone. *Abbott's* and *The Bronzeman* are patterned after our own popular magazines.

Writing of all this in *The Southern Workman*, Mr. Young tells us, "One hundred and six years ago, the Negro press was born. From the first paper, *Freedom's Journal*, which was edited by the first Negro to receive a college degree in America—John B. Russwurm, graduate of Bowdoin—the Negro press has continued, growing in spite of all kinds of obstacles, and holding its place as the articulate voice of the Negro race."

His Worldly Goods

A filling-station operator on the outskirts of Eustis, Florida, has rendered to the county assessor a personal-property return, which wins the praise of local editors as a masterpiece of detail and descriptive comment. The St. Cloud *Tribune* quotes it thus:

"Household and kitchen effects—one pine table, home-made; one one-man bedstead, two by four sides with lath nailed across, rough lumber; one wood-burning heater made out of grease drum (she's a good one); one three-burner oil stove when I get one new burner; pretty good ice-box; two fairly good chairs after I nailed 'em up; one alarm clock, still ticking; put up at auction the whole push wouldn't cost much. Derned if I know how to estimate the value.

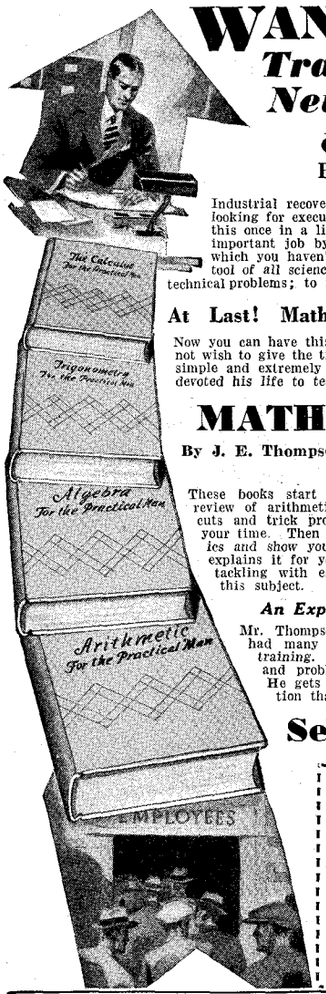
"P. S.—Enclosed is a sample of cooking utensils."

The sample, adds *The Tribune,* "consisted of a sardine can soldered to an iron rod, with a tag describing the device as a skillet."

Safety in the Air

Only two passengers were killed on American air-lines during the first six months of this year, tho the passenger miles flown were 76,642,393.

A passenger mile is the equivalent of one passenger flown one mile. A little arithmetic, and you will see how difficult it is to get yourself killed aboard an air-liner. In order to count on a fair chance of getting killed that way, you will be obliged to fly all of 38,321,196 miles—official figures vouched for in a press statement by the Aeronautical Branch, Department of Commerce, Washington.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At Last! Mathematics Self-Taught This Simple, Easy Way!

Now you can have this easy method which has been worked out by an expert for those who do not wish to give the time and money required by other methods of mathematical study. A very simple and extremely interesting group of books has been prepared for you by a man who has devoted his life to teaching practical men the fundamentals of this important subject.

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By J. E. Thompson, B.S. in E.E., A.M., Dept. of Mathematics, Pratt Institute, Brooklyn

These books start right from the beginning with a review of arithmetic that gives you all special short-cuts and trick problems that save countless hours of your time. Then they go right into higher mathematics and show you how simple it is when an expert explains it for you. In no time at all you will be tackling with ease the most difficult questions on this subject.

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Mr. Thompson, the author of these books, has had many years' experience in mathematical training. He presents each practical method and problem in the clearest, simplest way. He gets right down to the kind of information that you need in your daily work.

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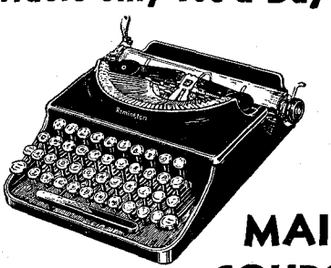

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The Automobile's Appalling Toll

By Silas Bent

Every reader of this magazine is a potential victim of the automobile. Deadlier than warfare, motor traffic proceeds without banners or bombs, decorations for gallantry or grand headquarters, and so it has come to be taken for granted. During eighteen months of the World War we lost but 126,000 from wounds and disease, and fewer than 240,000 suffered, not fatally, in other ways; whereas last year 29,500 were killed in automobile accidents, and nearly one million injured, with a property loss estimated variously at from one to two billion dollars.

That the most docile engine sprung from the creative genius of man should have acquired so gory a record is not its own fault. Less than one-tenth of the accidents are due to imperfections of the machine or of the road. Man, at once the creator and the victim, is to blame; yet he appears to contemplate himself in the rôle of a possible Frankenstein without much disquiet and without much inclination, in the mass, to do anything about it. If a war of aggrandizement or of defense were taking such a toll of life and suffering, battalions of pacifists would spring to the soap-boxes overnight. In the presence of a continuing slaughter such as no formal conflict ever engendered, the squadrons of thoughtful and sensitive men and women enlisted to counteract the horror are relatively negligible.

Let us examine for a moment this skeleton in the national closet. At first blush the mortuary figure for 1932 appears somewhat encouraging, since in 1931, 33,700 persons were killed in motor accidents. And the decrease of thirteen per cent. was not due alone to fewer cars on the highways, owing to the depression; for the falling off in this traffic, measured by registrations and by the consumption of gasoline, was less than eight per cent. But the number of deaths per accident was higher than in 1931, and it was five per cent. higher than in 1928, when about the same number of cars was in use.

Careless Pedestrians

In all accidents, more than one-third of the killed and injured are pedestrians; and in fairness to the driver it must be said that the man in the street is often, by reason of contributory negligence, an accessory before the fact. The rate of mortality is higher in such accidents, and the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, which has united with the Travelers in campaigning against the evil, warns us against stepping out carelessly from behind obstructions, trying to weave through traffic, crossing streets diagonally, getting on and off vehicles in moving traffic, crossing against the traffic light, standing in the street, allowing children to play in the streets, walking with traffic in the road, and negligence at night. It does seem that there ought to be enough congenital common sense in this country to make such warnings unnecessary, but as a fact money is spent to disseminate them.

Reckless pedestrians, however, are hardly in a class with reckless drivers. Nearly one-third of all accidents are charged to drivers who did not have the right of way, sixteen per cent. to those exceeding the speed limit, as many to motorists on the wrong side of the road, eleven per cent. to those who drove off the highway, and nine per cent. to those who failed to signal. These figures are general, for they are based on a study by the National Safety Council of accidents over a three-year period; and they constitute a grave indictment of the American motorist.

Graveyard statistics are shocking, but even the figures on injuries must give us pause, when we inspect the painful list of hundreds of thousands of broken bones, dislocations, sprains, lacerations, fractured skulls and spines, concussions, internal injuries and shock. The difficulty of calculating with accuracy the costs of doctors' and hospital charges, the loss of time from productive work, and impairment of health or efficiency, is one cause of the wide divergence in estimates as to the cost of our automobile casualties.

Nor is it possible to estimate what a human life is worth to this land. In the last sixteen years some 340,000 beings have been killed by automobiles, which is about the combined population within the city limits of Dayton and Des Moines.

The Driver's Responsibility

Now, most automobile accidents are unexpected, altho motors and accidents should be associated, as things go now, as closely in our minds as ham and eggs. Very few of them are without known or assignable cause, despite the disputes which sometimes arise as to where to place the blame. And in most cases the assignable cause is the driver.

It may be charged that insecurity has been increased to some extent by manufacturers who advertise high speeds as an attraction. No man's eye need glisten at the prospect of sixty miles an hour if he pauses to reflect that a machine traveling at that rate has the same capacity to inflict damage as tho it were falling from the top of a ten-story building.

Neither the machine nor its manufacturer can be pilloried for the tempo of modern life. Indeed, the manufacturer has spent millions of dollars in making this machine a miracle of obedience and compact elegance. He has equipped it with horns, lights, fenders, wheel chains, bumpers, four-wheel brakes and glass which can not be shattered. He appears to have done nearly everything possible to make it as nearly fool-proof as a moving mechanism can be. Yet the fool who drives it appears to be proof against these precautions. He has no prejudice against the "one-eyed" machine, he neglects his brake rods and takes his chances on a brittle windshield, and its horn is as often a nuisance as a warning.

If there is a remedy for the appalling waste of life, time and money involved in motor accidents, it must lie with the motorists.

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What killed the Canary?

"IT'S as plain as the pipe in your face," the wife insisted, and she was right. But no canary ever fainted from *good* tobacco smoke.

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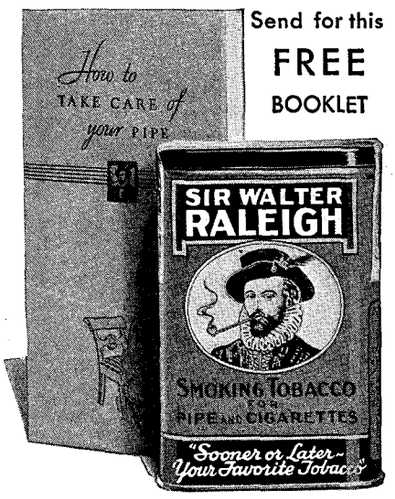
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Spokesman for "Ham Pilots"

"Ans" Cooke is what he himself calls a ham pilot. He has a wife and child. He makes his living as an office clerk. He has spent what is, in relation to his income, quite a lot of money on aviation. He is now operating his second air-plane, and expects to own more as the years pass, turning in an old one on new one, much as an automobile buyer does.

Altho Mr. Cooke admits his "hamness," he argues that pilots of his class form a market to which plane manufacturers should devote more study for their own profit. On the basis of his several years' experience as a private flyer—doing a bit of commercial work on the side—Mr. Cooke, in *Western Flying* (Los Angeles), preaches a brief sermon to manufacturers.

First, a ham pilot wants a plane that doesn't cost too much. "It has been said," Mr. Cooke comments, "that if an air-plane factory could turn out only a modest fraction of the volume of the average light automobile factory, planes could be sold from that factory for half the price of the cheapest automobile. I don't know how true this is, but it sounds reasonable."

Secondly, parts that won't wear out too quickly. Mr. Cooke has been troubled with "oil lines so placed as to shake themselves to pieces; throttles so designed as to give constant trouble; control cables running through tubes that wear them away, or rubbing against some other part of the plane; stabilizer adjustments that can't be kept tight."

Thirdly, parts that may be reached or serviced, without tearing the plane to pieces. Last year, Mr. Cooke, flying a two-year-old plane, noticed a squeak whenever he moved the stick, under the seat. He investigated, found that the trouble was caused by a bearing underneath the seat. And, he continues, "the seat was all metal, permanently built into the fuselage and could not be removed. I had to use a drill and tin shears to cut a hole in the seat before the offending bearing could be oiled."

Other things that make it difficult to sell air-planes, in Mr. Cooke's opinion, are high cost of hangar rent at many fields, and "other conditions that make trouble-free operation next to impossible." Mr. Cooke does not blame manufacturers for this but, he thinks, they might do something to relieve the situation—and to their own profit, since an increase in air fields would mean an increase in plane sales.

"Manufacturers," we read, "might chip in together and finance a committee of promoters to do some missionary work in cities and towns that do not have airports but can be convinced that they need them. The results might be worth the effort, and I imagine it would be interesting work."

The World's Sweetest Clock

Quite appropriately, it is in Kandy, Ceylon. There, according to the Associated Press, the town clock stopped the other day. Investigation revealed that bees had invaded the tower and clogged the works with honey.

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SINCE 1870 AT ALL DRUGGISTS
ACTS LIKE MAGIC ON SWOLLEN TIRED, ACHING, PERSPIRING FEET

Waking Up the Mountaineers

A Northerner, managing a factory in the Southern highlands, is at first a little surprized when all his operatives suddenly make for the hills at the start of the fishing season.

"Why," they reason, "should factories exist if men can not escape from them when dogwood is in bloom and the bass are 'biting good'?"

This philosophy of theirs acutely interests Arthur E. Morgan, Chairman of the Board of the Tennessee Valley Authority, as the great development project involves making over the mountaineers quite considerably. If they are restless under mass employment in huge industrial employment, they can still be trained for industries of their own. Writing of them in *Current History*, Mr. Morgan observes:

"The Southern highlander is not in a hurry. He has time to be hospitable. He is not trying to 'keep up with the Joneses.' He has dignity, independence, and self-respect. Given the opportunity, he will have time to create fine things in furniture, in clothing, in ceramics, in scientific instruments. He can be the individualist in American industrial life. With artistic and scientific guidance, he can make the goods America needs to take the curse off its mass production civilization. Every isolated valley can become the home of some excellence peculiar to itself.

"With people of good stock, intelligence, and energy, with power developed for the sake of those who use it, with a wide variety of material resources, and with planning to develop the region and not to exploit it in the interest of non-resident owners, such a future seems not impossible. It is the business of the Tennessee Valley Authority to preserve the best in the culture of the region, encouraging it to develop according to its own genius."

Black "Mother Emma"

Moscow's oldest American resident, black "Mother Emma" Harris, is planning to revisit the land of her birth, and some fairly romantic stories should reward the gangplank reporter when she arrives.

Her parents were Georgia slaves. After studying music in Boston, the girl went abroad, touring Europe as the "Black Nightingale." In Russia, she wrote the scenario for "Satan's Woman," a film in which she starred. During the civil war in Russia she worked for more than a year as a Red Cross nurse for the Bolsheviks in armored train No. 1041.

Just now her circumstances are less picturesque. As I. D. W. Talmadge tells us in *Opportunity*, "Mother Emma" is chief correspondent for the Stankoimport, state trust for the importation of machinery, and "her room in the heart of Moscow resembles those in upper Harlem. Her English is somewhat halting, out of practise; she frequently mixes in Russian words, which she pronounces with an accent not quite Muscovite."

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King Football Answers the Depression

(Continued from page 24)

something approaching boom-era box-office income levels. Generally speaking the Pacific coast has been less susceptible to the slump than the Atlantic seaboard, perhaps because of the phenomenal success enjoyed by the U. S. C. Trojans.

In the West and South

Easterners and Mid-Westerners who think of football as a cold-weather game would have their eyes opened if they dropped in on a Pacific coast or Dixie stadium in November and saw its sides white-carpeted with shirt-sleeved men and muslin-frocked girls. Ice-cream and cold-pop venders do a baseball business in the stands. Watching heat-groggy spectators shielding their heads from the torrid sun and mopping their brows, the outlander marvels that the players can run, block and tackle with such dervish-like abandon. Actually it is easier to play good football in heat than in Arctic temperatures.

What of the football season now in the offing? Ticket prices, speaking generally, will be lower. You can see the Yale-Princeton game for $3.50 plus government tax—quite a drop from the five-dollar peak which prevailed during the piping post-war epoch. Back in the days of Pa Corbin and Hector Cowan, Yale-Princeton admission prices ranged from fifty cents to a dollar. As late as 1914, Big-Three game tickets sold for two dollars. The overhead was much less in the prewar period of relatively small wooden stands, low-salaried or volunteer coaches, and restricted squads. Mortgage amortization and interest charges on the huge concrete stadiums are a nightmare to bedeviled graduate managers now that the customers have become budget-conscious. Consider the amusing if embarrassing case of the New Orleans millionaire who advanced funds for a sumptuous college arena down Louisiana way and was forced to take over that white elephant when the athletic authorities couldn't pay the interest charges on the donor's investment!

With most of the climax contests priced at under four dollars, tickets for the mid-season games have been scaled down proportionately. The problem confronting graduate managers is to fix ticket prices at a figure which will insure the maximum gate receipts rather than the biggest attendances. By reducing tickets unduly they might pack their stadiums and still make less money than they would from a smaller crowd at a higher tariff. Pacific coast prices have been cut about thirty per cent.—the University of California selling a fifteen-dollar season-book for eleven dollars.

Death of the "Practise Game"

The economic ill wind has blown the so-called "practise game" evil clear out of the football picture. No longer will the lambs of the gridiron lie down with the tigers to be devoured for a cash guaranty. These remarks apply chiefly to the East, where it has been customary for the big college squads to spend several week-ends fattening on set-ups—the theory being that teams such as Harvard, Yale, Dartmouth, etc., must be developed gradually, and progress from a diet of cream puffs to raw meat.

Major elevens in the Middle West, where the conference system is in vogue, are accustomed to pick on rivals their own size virtually from the season's start. Warm-up games between badly matched opponents are extremely rare. Michigan, for example, tackles Michigan State, Cornell, Ohio State, Chicago, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, and Northwestern in rapid fire sequence.

Thanks indirectly to the depression, an Eastern Big Ten, patterned on Western Conference lines, will soon exist in fact if not in theory. Already, institutions of comparable educational standards, social rank and athletic eligibility rules—such as Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Dartmouth, Brown, Cornell, Pennsylvania, Columbia, Army and Navy—comprise an unofficial "Big Ten."

In order to coax reluctant dollars out of hiding Eastern schedule makers have booked up solidly with major games. Brown University, for instance, undertakes a man-killing assignment this fall by meeting Yale, Holy Cross, Princeton, Syracuse, Harvard, and Colgate on successive Saturdays!

Credit the depression likewise with an assist in the matter of patching up football feuds and reuniting traditional rivals. Army and Navy have already forgotten that silly squabble over the three-year rule. This fall Cornell and Syracuse revive an ancient New York State rivalry after a separation lasting a quarter of a century. Next year Brown and Dartmouth bury the hatchet, and Harvard smokes the pipe of peace with Princeton. Bill Roper's régime with its hard-bitten creed that "football is 90 per cent. fight" has given way to a less pugnacious stewardship. Princeton can use the money that a second Big Three game will draw.

The Broadcasting Problem

The radio angle is giving athletic directors sleepless nights. They are convinced that the broadcasting of games keeps thousands of potential spectators at home in these days of financial stringency.

There are countless Cabots from Maine to California who now take their football by ear rather than by eye. A year ago the leading Eastern colleges agreed to blacklist radio broadcasting, but weakened under the storm of protests.

The Mid-West colleges have demanded a blanket fee from certain industrial companies which sponsor the broadcasting of Big Ten games. There is no such financial tie-up in the East.

Neither Harvard nor Yale can count on selling out their arenas this fall via advance application blanks to graduates. The day when grads were limited to two or four seats and threatened with blacklisting if they sold them to outsiders is gone but not forgotten. There will be no snooping through the stands by university agents this year in search of "aliens" who have bought their tickets from a speculator; no demands for personal signatures to compare with the names signed on subscription cards.

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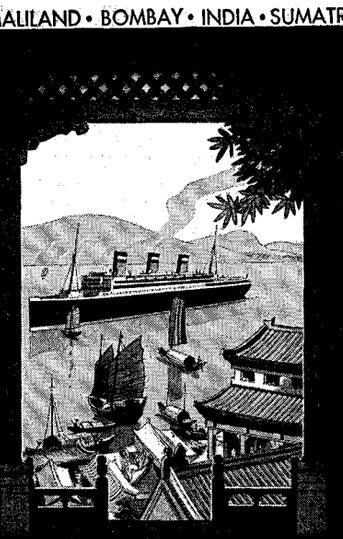

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The Week in Business Summarized

By Endicott G. Rich

CURRENT indices offer conflicting testimony as to the condition of business. Freight-car loadings continue to exceed the record of a year ago by more than 20 per cent. On the other hand, steel production is still receding from the year's high point reached in July. Building contracts in the first three weeks of August, the latest period for which figures are available, were 20 per cent. above the July average, but lumber production is still running ahead of orders. Almost each day sees the release of additional bank deposits previously tied up since the bank holiday of last March, but no expansion in bank loans is visible as yet.

The most generally accepted interpretation of conditions is that business is still tossing in the doldrums which it entered toward the close of July, with no clear indication as yet of the direction from which a breeze may be expected.

Short-lived spurts have alternated with slightly more extended recessions to bring the general level of business to a point approximately 22½ per cent. below what would be considered normal, in ordinarily prosperous times, for this season of the year. Well-known economists and financial authorities attach significance to the situation in varying degrees, dependent upon whether they regard business conditions as the product of events already past, or as a deliberately assumed position to meet the effects of developments still to come.

A Breathing Spell

Viewed in the former light, this recession from the level business had reached when its first burst of energy was spent, is in no wise disturbing. Then, for four and a half months, business had climbed steadily from a starting point nearly 50 per cent. below normal, and at a pace it had not previously equaled in close onto four years. Such progress demanded a breathing spell, and a period of adjustment to the novel conditions of the National Recovery Agency, and the operations of the Agricultural Act appear a logical sequence to the efforts business had already put forth.

These same conditions appear ominous to those observers who see business entrenching itself against the further operations of a recovery program which business itself feels to be unsound. This attitude is not a new one. It is important chiefly because it appears to be winning converts and so is indicative of the trend of thought among authorities who have reputations for keen insight into business and financial conditions, and because it is now boldly expressed where it was heretofore only whispered. The New Deal has lost its power to silence criticism by the majesty of its purpose.

Even the most ardent supporters of the recovery program acknowledge that it has failed to create the number of new jobs it was expected to produce; that commodity prices have increased faster, and to a greater degree, than farm incomes, with dissatisfaction on the part of farmers, and loss of anticipated purchasing power; that general prices have mounted to meet increased production costs, under the various codes, to levels that offset the increased buying power originating in more jobs and higher minimum wages.

They also admit that the application of codes to industry has fomented trouble between capital and labor; that the public-works program will fall far short of providing sufficient stimulus to set in motion adequate production of capital, or producers' goods; and that the Securities Act and the failure of the Administration to formulate a definite monetary policy are acting as deterrents to private financing of industry which is essential to any permanent return of prosperity.

Correction of Weaknesses

But they see these conditions as the natural outcome of the desperate need of the times to set a recovery program in operation. They cite President Roosevelt's message to the American Bankers' Association, meeting in Chicago, that "Loans can and will be made" as evidence that the Administration is as fully informed on the situation as any of its critics, and already is setting in motion efforts to correct the weak spots in its program. Washington observers, with long years of successful reporting behind them, see evidence that the movement of commodity prices is to be slowed down; that standardization is to be introduced in the creation, policing and administering of codes; that the Securities Act is to be amended to make it more acceptable to the investment banker whose services are needed in mobilizing private credit, and that closer cooperation between the National Recovery Agency and the Agricultural Administration is to be effected, so that gains in farm buying power shall not be immediately destroyed by relative commodity price increases.

The agricultural situation, in the opinion of one well-known authority, is better than appears on the surface. Short crops for this year are indicated in most parts of the world with real crop failures in some countries.

Here is a natural influence toward higher crop prices on which previous business recoveries have always waited before attaining important proportions.

The United States Department of Agriculture forecasts the smallest production of grain in this country in thirty-two years. Wheat and oats crops have been classed as failures compared with those of the past. The production of corn is estimated as the smallest, with one exception, in thirty years. The wheat crop is estimated at approximately 500 million bushels compared with 726 millions in 1932, and 861 millions for the 1926-30 average. Present estimates put the crop in the United States this year at 16 per cent. lower than in any previous year in the last ten, and 24 per cent. below the average production in that period.

Opposite Interpretations

As an offset to this, evidence is coming to hand that wheat growers are, in some instances, planting more than their usual crops in expectation of higher prices, having thrown out of cultivation their poorest land, in accordance with the Government's curtailment program, but yielding to the temptation to push the rest to its greatest producing power.

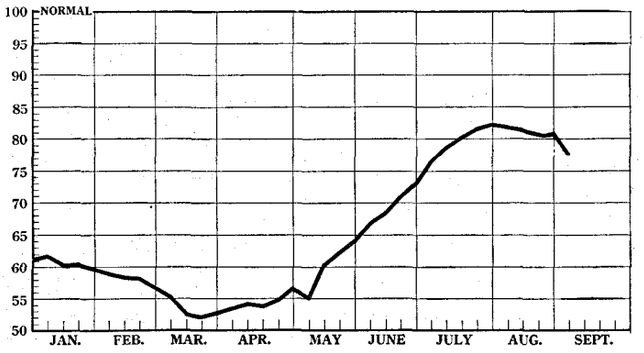
Mill sales of cotton cloth continue, too, to remain lower than current production, with the result that stocks are accumulating in some quarters and in others mills are curtailing to avoid overproduction.

The situation is especially significant because August is usually slightly better than average in consumption of cotton cloth, and September is normally the best month in the year.

As with other indices of business, however, this factor acquires significance as conditions are viewed in the aspect of results or causes.

As a corollary to the feverish buying which anticipated the adoption of a code by the textile industry and the use of the processing tax, reduced buying now, even tho unseasonable, is no condition to occasion concern.

The truth seems to be that diametrically opposite interpretations may be made of current business events and, for the moment, the alarmist view prevails in some usually conservative quarters. But it is by no means unanimous.



THE COURSE OF BUSINESS

This graph is a composite of several well-known weekly indices of business activity. The curve has been corrected for secular trend and for seasonal fluctuations. In terms of percentage deviation from normal it records the actual course of business by weekly intervals throughout 1933 to date

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The Stock Exchange Receives Invitations

Increased taxation on stock transfers, fears of drastic regulation, and other vexations have led to talk in Wall Street about moving the New York Stock Exchange to some other State. An invitation has come from Delaware, where so many big corporations are incorporated.

The most serious talk is about a comparatively short transfer to Newark or Jersey City. A little more boosting of the transfer tax will make such a step necessary, in the opinion of many Wall Streeters, New York papers report. At present, it seems, the combined transfer taxes, carrying charges and commissions, "require a fluctuation of about one-half a point in favor of a trader before the expenses of the operation are covered." With headquarters in Jersey City the Stock Exchange would still be in the metropolitan area and convenient even for the commuting brokers.

But if the New York State authorities do compel the removal, the Stock Exchange should come to Chicago, argues *The Tribune* of that city:

"Here it can find adequate banking facilities and adequate wire facilities. The community is far less heavily in debt than is New York, an assurance that tax rates will remain lower.

"Chicago is the nation's market-place for commodities. It ought to make a better market-place than New York for securities because it is in more intimate contact, by and large, with the physical properties which these securities represent."

Who Are the Speculators?

It has been said that the "whole population" rushed into the stock market in 1928-29. This seems a slight exaggeration to John T. Flynn, delver into financial problems, so he has been making a little research into income-tax returns. As far as he can find out, the maximum estimate of speculators in securities in 1929 is 900,000, which leaves 122,100,000 who "did not go near the market."

In looking this matter up, Mr. Flynn found some interesting facts which he reports in *The New Republic*. He discovered that in 1929 when something like 470,000 people reported speculative profits from dealing in securities, real estate, or what you will, about 100,000 of them made almost all the profits.

And then this investigator discovered that it is the richest people who receive the largest percentage of their income from speculation. For instance, "those who had incomes of over a million dollars got only 2 per cent. of it from earned salaries and a little over 26 per cent. of it from interest on bonds and dividends; but they collected nearly 60 per cent. of it from speculative gains." Coming down to the incomes between $50,000 and $100,000, we are told that on the average 16 per cent. was earned, 32 per cent. came from interest and dividends and 28 per cent. from speculation. On the lower income levels a still smaller percentage of the income is speculative.

Getting Away From the Short-Term Mortgage

There is going to be pressure in the future from prospective home owners to get away from the short-term mortgage, the Boston *Banker and Tradesman* is convinced. Building and loan associations and cooperative banks have long been featuring long-term mortgages with light but regular amortization. The savings-banks have leaned toward the short-term mortgage from one to three years which, paradoxical as it may sound, the Boston weekly remarks, became in most cases "a sort of permanent mortgage as long as the amount was reasonable." Now the Federal Government comes into the game with a longer amortization period than the building and loan associations grant. The Government move may be temporary, but the editor of *The Banker and Tradesman* is convinced that it is turning people's thoughts more and more to the long-term mortgage with regular amortization. We read on:

"Exigencies of the past years of depression forced lenders to take summary action on short-term mortgages that had lain dormant so long that the borrowers had come to consider them permanent, and borrowers, even tho treated with the utmost kindness and consideration by hard-pressed lenders, learned to their dismay that a short-term mortgage is 'callable' at any time after its due date, whether it was 'convenient' for the borrower or not. And now these borrowers are beginning to realize that a long-term mortgage, with easy but regular amortization, is best for the borrower, best for the lender, and best for the general real-estate situation which, under pressure of a shortage of mortgage money, might easily depress all real-estate values, as was the case during the past two or three years. The long-term, regularly amortized mortgage does away with the fear of 'calls' at inconvenient times, does away with unexpected demands for revision or renewal, with heavy fees for examination, etc., and maintains a liquidity in the mortgage market that can be had in no other way. This is a good time for the savings-banks and home owners alike to give careful thought to future mortgage procedure."

Branded Goods More Popular

Reports from manufacturers of nationally advertised trade-marked goods indicate that there is a decided increase in demand. A New York *Times* market commentator finds two reasons for this:

"In the first place, prices on branded articles have not been reduced as sharply as unbranded goods and, consequently, their rise is not as swift. It is also a fact that brands have been produced under labor conditions and wages much closer to the minimum prescribed in the Recovery Act than unbranded items. Brand manufacturers are now in a position to obtain much of the business lost in recent years to sweat-shop and low-wage producers and, undoubtedly, they will take advantage of it."

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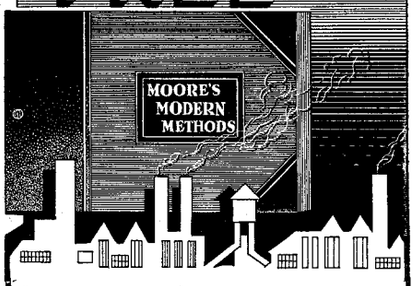

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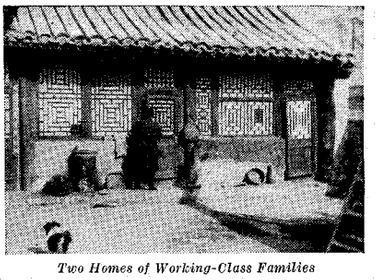

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Another World Surplus

Fifteen hundred American professors are unemployed, and when the Technocrats issued their manifesto, and we looked to see who they were, they turned out to be unemployed architects and engineers. No doubt recovery will put back a good share of the unemployed professors. No doubt it will keep many of the now idle architects and engineers out of mischief, but the mass production of recruits for all professions goes on with almost no effort anywhere to maintain a balance between supply and demand.

In France, M. Edouard Herriot calls attention to the problem seriously, and M. Stéphane Lauzanne gives it front-page importance in *Le Matin*, where we read, "In 1896, the French universities had 27,000 students; in 1920, they had 40,000; in 1932, they had 80,000, of whom 16,000 were foreigners.

"What is to become of them? The bar already has 4,500 accredited *avocats*, and Paris alone has 4,500 doctors, while applicants for civil-service positions numbered 5,054 in 1932, and swarms of university graduates apply for jobs in educational work, and can not get them. Intellectual culture is a fine thing, but we have reached the point where this fine thing is able to feed only one man in five.

"The problem is not merely a national one, it is a world problem. In Spain, the minister of public instruction plans to restrict the number of students. In Germany, 150,000 university graduates are unemployed. In Hungary, no more applicants are being admitted to the bar. In India, the number of students increased from 55,000 in 1916 to 93,000 in 1928. In Syria, physicians are taking jobs as drummers. Everywhere, as M. Herriot puts it, there is developing 'an intellectual proletariat' dangerous not only to the young victims of plethora but to the States themselves.'

"If there is an overproduction of diplomas, parchments, and certificates, the case is as serious as that of an overproduction of wheat or wine or beets. The unemployed alumnus has as good a right to his daily bread as has the unemployed laborer. He offers the same interest from the budgetary point of view as from the social."

Kemal Turns Lexicographer

Not content with giving Turkey a new alphabet, Mustafa Kemal is now reforming the Turkish language. Out go Arabic words. Out go Persian. Out go all words borrowed from the foreigner, and, as three-quarters of the Turkish vocabulary consists of borrowed words, it is a struggle to find substitutes.

Each day the newspapers print five or six words slated for expulsion, and challenge readers to make suggestions by drawing upon village dialects, mythical or national traditions, or even expressions used by Russian Tartars and the Turkoman of Central Asia, who are of Turkish stock. The best suggestions will be submitted to a commission of writers, professors, and foreign specialists presided over by Kemal. They are preparing a great national dictionary and a grammar.

Already the language has changed amazingly, and Léon-Pierre Quint tells us in *Les Annales* that "books written a dozen or twenty years ago are now incomprehensible to the young. Octogenarian Abdulhak Hamid is universally regarded as the greatest Turkish poet, but to-day almost no one can read him. Indeed, a thirty-year-old author hardly recognizes the novel he himself published barely four years ago.

"Wordy phrases are disappearing; epithets and verbs are no longer in their accustomed places; flowery Oriental locutions are abandoned for a terse, nervous style. So the Turks are asking what use there is in translating foreign books. Two or three years hence, nobody will be able to read the translations. Just now, the University needs reference works and text-books, especially scientific ones; but why translate foreign manuals or write Turkish ones when the job will so soon have to be done over again?

"In all this, Kemal has wished to make the Turkish language a symbol of independence and of national rebirth, and the movement is paralleled elsewhere. Tcheques, Croats, Flemings, the Irish, and the Jews are all resuscitating their old languages. But how does Scripture regard the confusion of tongues at the Tower of Babel? As a curse."

Did Egyptians Find America?

The Abbé Moreux, director of the Bourges Observatory, and author of a work on "The Mysterious Science of the Pharaohs," has come out with a theory that, centuries before Columbus, Egyptians discovered America.

Otherwise, how did it happen that, when Columbus arrived, he found the Indians calling the constellations of heavenly bodies by names corresponding to those now known to have been bestowed upon them by the ancient Egyptians?

Again, as the Abbé Moreux informs us in *Le Petit Parisien*, "a savant, Moustafa Ibrahim Bey, has just demonstrated that certain geographical names in America are derived from ancient Egyptian, where, for example, 'Mississippi' means 'Father of Waters.'"

Still again, "in Mexico we find pyramids, hieroglyphs, and sculptures in which the human beings, especially in their mode of hairdressing, exactly resemble those shown in ancient Egyptian paintings."

But would an expedition analogous to that of Columbus have been possible in the days of the Pharaohs? According to Ibrahim Bey, Rameses II had a ship 280 cubits long built by Phœnicians, and we know that the ancient Egyptians perfectly understood the use of sails. In the Seventh Century, B. C., "Egyptians circumnavigated Africa." Those mariners, thinks the Abbé Moreux, may later have risked a voyage to America.

Thus the company of pre-Columbian discoverers of America increases, and to Norsemen and Negroes these subjects of ancient Pharaohs are, if not a universally plausible addition, at least entertaining.

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The Spice of Life

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Johnny on the Spot.—HEAD COOK—"Didn't I tell you to notice when the soup boiled over?"

ASSISTANT—"I did. It was half-past ten."—*Buffalo Bison.*

Bottomless Pit.—DENTIST—"You say you've never had a tooth filled, yet I find flakes of metal on my drill."

MISERABLE PLEBE—"That was my collar button."—*Annapolis Log.*

Drugless Prescription. — AGITATED CALLER—"I want something to quiet my nerves."

LAWYER—"But I'm not a doctor, I'm a lawyer."

"Yes, I know. I want a divorce."—*London Opinion.*

Planting an Alibi.—PUPIL—"Do you think it's right to punish folks for things they haven't done?"

TEACHER—"Why, of course not, Willie."

"Well, I didn't do my home work." — *Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

Peace at Any Price.—"I've just got rid of my saxophone in part exchange for a new car."

"I didn't think they accepted things like that for a car."

"Well, this case was an exception. The dealer happened to be our next-door neighbor."—*Vancouver Province.*

Soft Pedal.—Sandy was learning to play the bagpipes. One night, while he was strutting about the room, kirling for all he was worth, his wife attempted a mild protest.

"That's an awfu' noise ye're making," she said.

Sandy sat down and took off his boots; then got up and resumed his piping in his stockinged feet.—*Morpeth Herald.*

"Did I ever tell you, dear, about when I broke *my* shoulder-straps?" —*The Humorist* (London)

Get Your Slicker.—"No soup, please; I just had my suit cleaned."—*California Pelican.*

Exercise Not Wanted. — SALESMAN—"Yes, sir, of all our cars, this is the one we feel confident and justified in pushing."

PROSPECTIVE CUSTOMER—"That's no good to me. I want one to ride in."—*Washington Labor.*

Low Bridge!—"Why did you break off your engagement, Jack?"

"Well, we were looking over a flat when her mother remarked that it was rather small for three."—*Grit.*

Spotted Spuds. — "But, Betty dear," advised her mother, "you are not getting all the peelings off the potatoes!"

"Yes, I am, mother," replied Betty, "all except in the dimples."—*Christian Science Monitor.*

How We Do It.—At lunch-time I saw this in the window of a restaurant, "If your wife can not cook, don't shoot her. Feed here, and keep her as a pet."

That is an admirable example of American humor. It has in it the peculiar qualities of the race that produced Mark Twain—a solemn exaggeration coupled with a deep sense of ruefulness of life.—*New York Letter in the London News-Chronicle.*

Usual Detour.—And anything you tell a woman goes in one ear and over the back fence.—*Judge.*

Spilling the Beans.—A man was a witness in a hog-stealing case. He seemed to be stretching a point or two in favor of the accused, and the prosecuting attorney roared:

"Do you know the nature of an oath?"

"Sure."

"Do you know you are not to bear false witness against your neighbor?"

"I'm not bearin' false witness agin him, I'm bearin' false witness for him."—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

Fair Maiden's Dream.—

These sailors are a simple folk,
I like 'em;
They take me out till they are broke.
I like 'em;
I like 'em naughty, tall and lean,
And fat, and short, and good, and green,
And many other kinds I've seen;
I like 'em.
They take me to a navy hop,
They take me to a candy shop;
I like 'em.
But when they show me they don't care,
And crack my ribs and muss my hair;
I LOVE 'EM! !—*U. S. S. California Club.*

Letting in the Light.—A lot of things have been uncovered in the past few months, but the bathing-suit manufacturers are probably responsible for more than all the rest of the country put together.—*Greenfield (Ohio) Republican.*

Twin Souls.—"When the Judge ruled that Bjones had to pay alimony, how did he feel about it?"

"Chagrined."

"And how did his wife feel about it?"

"She grinned."—*The Pathfinder.*

Slips That Pass in the Night

Severe but Salutary.—Shot by brother, girl is slightly improved.—*Washington paper.*

War of Words.—Every citizen is requested to aid in the conversation of fish.—*Boston paper.*

The civilian conversation corps will be maintained at full strength for another six months.—*Schenectady paper.*

You and Who Else?—Push back the cuticle with the orange stick dipped in liquid cuticle remover or oil. While you do one hand, soak the other.—*Beautician's handbook.*

Outdoor Appetites.—There are about 314,000 formerly destitute boys in the camps. The boys themselves consume more than a million car-loads of foodstuffs per month.—*Philadelphia paper.*

Add National Recovery.—Roosevelt Lifts Ban on Exports of Golf.—*Head-lines in a South Bend paper.*

Habit Grows On 'Em.—Drunk pedestrians get killed oftener than drunk drivers.—*Claremont (Cal.) paper.*

Beats Bluebeard.—Sheppard, speaking from his convictions, burned his brides behind him.—*St. Angelo (Tex.) paper.*

Modern Style.—The service to-night at the Rescue Mission will be under the auspices of the —— church. There will be a good gospel message and sinning.—*Pennsylvania paper.*

Not So Hot.—The Pennsylvania Power and Light Company announced Saturday the winners of the widow display contest held in conjunction with a recent refrigeration campaign.—*Lancaster paper.*

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Current Poetry

Unsolicited Contributions to this Department can not be returned. Unpublished Poetry Unavailable

Not many poets risk a vein of half-hid humor in the sonnet, yet a contributor to *Sonnet Sequences* (Landover, Md.) does just this:

QUERY

By Helen Maring

Where are the dogs that I have known and loved?
The wire-haired Teeto with his palsied gait—
The golden sheep-dog with her litter, eight
Fat hungry pups that whined for food, and shoved;
The silky spaniel, Bob, who shook lithe snakes
To death, with foam like lather on his face;
The lean black Nig who leaped about the place
In ecstasy at kind words that love makes?

In some elysian field for dogs, they run,
With quail to flush, and scents to follow well. . .
Their eyes speak with a fondness none can tell
But those who love them dearly; and the sun
Shines on them with a warmth of heaven's grace.
I'll whistle to them, some day, out of space.

From *The Latin Quarterly*, Volume 1, Number 1 (Greenwich Village, New York), we select:

SECOND THOUGHT

By Carl John Bostelmann

When I said Berkshire meadows were forsaken
I did not mean my heart no longer hears
Shouts out of memory; still Greylock wears
Familiar cloak, old pathways long untaken
Are unforgotten. I am not mistaken,
For now across the silence of years
The swelling Deerfield thunders in my ears
Like boyhood laughter, sleeper to awaken.

I stir, I quite remember, and respond,
Restless again; my youth was too well schooled
To hills and roads and rivers to deny
Quick acquiescence—ardor has not cooled.
Now I am eager for the lands beyond
Ten years of city streets and city sky.

Wordsworth, for all his love of nature, could rhapsodize over London as seen from a bridge—"Earth has not anything to show more fair"—but cities have changed so greatly since then that many will appreciate these lines from Harpers:

THE HEART FLIES HOME

By Willard Maas

There is nothing here to set the small heart leaping,
Feet gliding over stone.
The eye perceives tendon
Of steel, muscle of iron, towers of granite bone,
The piercing cry of strength, man and his city,
And man's deeds;
But nothing for the warm heart's needs.
Electric fronds of light, black trunks of marble,
Overhead swift snakes coil
On a rusting skeleton; underground
Subways roar,
In the sky steel insects soar,
Over all the rich perfume of oil;
But nowhere, never a handful of soil
For a hand to touch, the nostrils to breathe in,
Only iron wing and iron fin.
So must the heart pity
One who listens for the sound
Of water pouring from the ground,
And grasses softly pushed by summer wind—
Oh, there are voices calling me back to little flowering valleys,
Green talking groves, laurel-dark alleys,
The brown spring earth, new-turned loam.
I walk through stone. The heart flies home.

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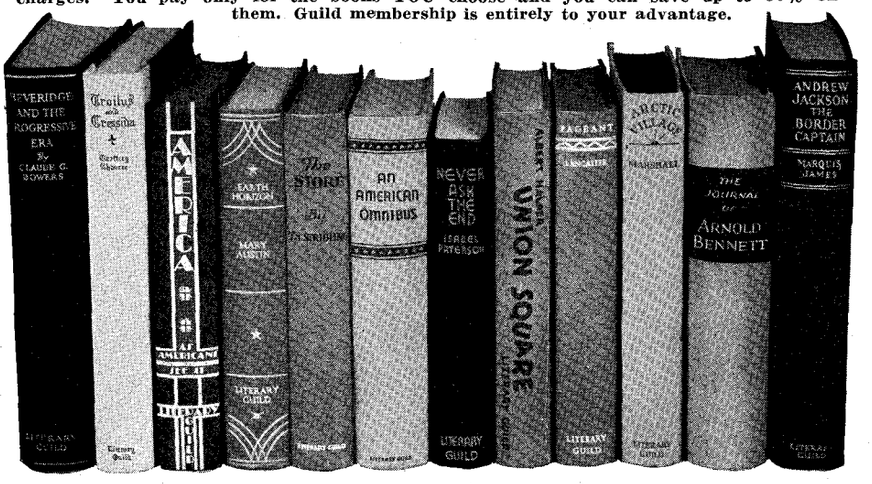

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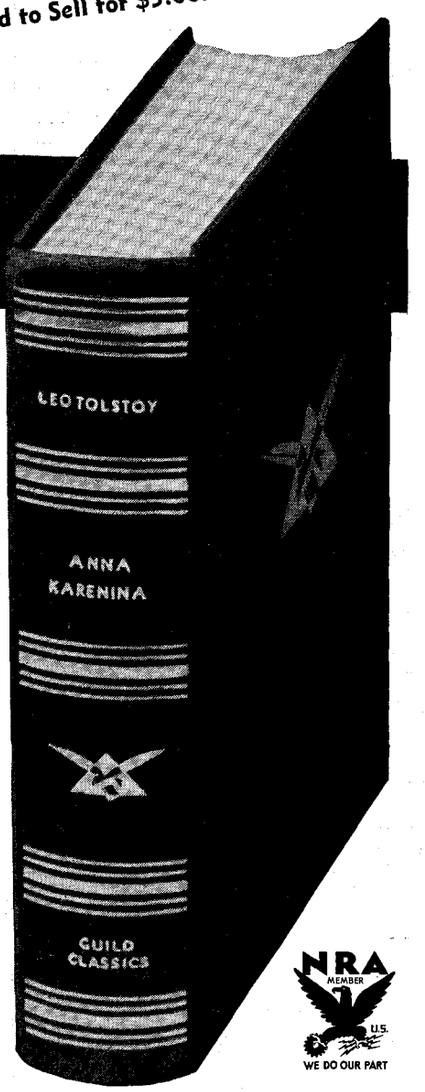

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